FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 JANUARY 1987

Afghanistan

PDPA Secretary General Najibullah welcomed Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and CPSU official Anatoliy Dobrynin who arrived 5 January on a working visit, TASS reported.

In a speech to a 3 January session of the Extraordinary Commission for National Reconciliation broadcast by Kabul radio, Najibullah affirmed that the cease-fire starting 15 January will last 6 months. He said DRA troops will only fire in response to "open and direct" attacks by opposition forces. The DRA leader stated that a national general amnesty will be part of the "process of national resurgence" and noted that the new constitution will declare Islam the religion of Afghanistan. Najibullah called on all "true patriots" to work for peace and reconciliation.

A mujahidin leader in Islamabad termed Najibullah's efforts to form a national government "futile" and offered amnesty to any Afghan leader seeking rebel protection, AFP reported 3 January.

Afghan warplanes bombed a refugee camp in the Chitral area of northern Pakistan 3 January, AFP reported. Pakistan summoned the Afghan charge 4 January to protest an earlier "unprovoked attack" on the same area 1 January, Karachi radio noted.

Libya

Conflict in Chad — The Chadian town of Arada, located south of the 16th parallel, was bombed by Libyan warplanes 4 January, according to a communique broadcast by Ndjamena radio. One civilian was killed and five wounded, the radio reported 5 January. Oum-Chalouba-Kalait, site of a major government military base, was also bombed, the Chadian ambassador to Paris told AFP. JANA denied that Libyan warplanes bombed Kalait, but acknowleged Libyan "reconnaissance" overflights in the Libyan-Chadian border area. The French ambassador to Tripoli was summoned to the Foreign Liaison Bureau 4 January to receive an urgent message, Tripoli television reported. The Soviet envoy was also summoned and asked to convey another urgent message to his government, JANA revealed.

In response to Ndjamena communiques reporting that 784 Libyan soldiers were killed 2-3 January in fierce fighting during which Chadian Government troops captured Fada, JANA stated 2 January that "Libyans have nothing whatsoever to do with what happened and is happening" in Fada. The agency also declared on 3 January that reports of Libyan air raids on Zoaur and Fada are "unfounded" because Libya "has no forces in Chad." OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou, who arrived in Tripoli 2 January, praised Libya's "positive efforts" toward ending the war in Chad, according to JANA.

Troop Mobilization — A 4 January announcement on Tripoli radio urged all demobilized military personnel to rejoin their units to participate in operations to fortify the coast. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi made an inspection tour of the fortification work, Tripoli television noted.

Government Decentralization — In a 1 January speech carried by Tripoli radio, Col al-Qadhdhafi told Tripoli officials that all "general central institutions" have been transferred out of Tripoli, and groups such as the General People's Committee, the General Secretariat, and the General People's Congress may meet in any city or village. Tripoli municipality is now "independent and responsible for itself," he said, urging the city's officials to take advantage of their autonomy and use the "people's authority" to develop Tripoli.

Lebanon

Israeli Raid — Israeli helicopters attacked "terrorist" targets in southern Lebanon 4 January, scoring "accurate hits" on houses belonging to Hizballah members in the villages of Khirbat Silm and Qabrikhah, IDF radio reported. Jerusalem radio said the targets were "at the heart of population centers and disguised as buildings for the instruction of religion." Five people were injured in the attack on Qabrikhah, according to Beirut radio.

The Israeli action followed a 2 January attack by over 50 Hizballah fighters on a South Lebanese Army (SLA) post in Bra'shit, according to Jerusalem television, which said that six SLA men were killed in the clash. An Amal Movement statement broadcast by Beirut radio claimed that 15 SLA men were killed in the attack by "Islamic resistance groups." Four more SLA soldiers were killed 5 January by a roadside bomb explosion 5 km north of the Israeli border, according to Jerusalem radio.

Cyprus-Juniyah Shipping — The Israeli Navy prevented a Cypriot ship from sailing to Juniyah 2 January because the ship's captain refused to hand over "terrorists" who were onboard, Jerusalem radio announced. Nicosia radio noted that Cyprus lodged a strong protest with Israel over the interception, while Voice of Lebanon radio reported that President Amin al-Jumayyil instructed Lebanese officials to begin international contacts on the issue. A Lebanese Forces statement cited by the Voice of Lebanon denied that Palestinian fighters have entered Lebanon via Juniyah and accused Israel of imposing a "naval siege" on Lebanese Christians in order to pressure them into joining the camps war against the Palestinians. In another development, Jerusalem radio reported that Fatah has purchased four DC-8 aircraft to transport its fighters into Lebanon.

Camps War — The Voice of Lebanon reported further fighting in the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah area, stating that 5 people were killed and 25 injured 2-3 January. Nevertheless, the Iranian agency IRNA expressed hope that the relative calm in Maghdushah and the arrival of another convoy of food and medicine in Al-Rashidiyah will prepare the way for implementing the Iranian-sponsored peace plan. Meanwhile, Tunis radio reported

that the Arab League mediation committee on the conflict has decided to move to Beirut and Damascus in light of "positive responses" received from the Lebanese and Syrian authorities.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced an Iraqi air strike on Khark Island 2 January, and a communique broadcast by the radio noted another strike against the same target the following day. The communique also noted that Iraqi planes destroyed two helicopters on the ground at Masjed-e Soleyman air base and dealt a "destructive blow" to the pumping station at Gach Saran 3 January. IRNA claimed that five civilians were killed and six wounded in an air raid on a village in Gach Saran. Iraqi warplanes hit the Liberian tanker *Matterhorn near the Iranian coast 4 January, according to Voice* of the Masses radio. Nicosia radio identified the Cypriot tanker *Gallerie as the target of a 2 January Iraqi raid.*

ICO Summit Preparations

Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah received the Moroccan foreign minister who delivered a message from King Hassan II regarding the Islamic summit, KUNA reported 4 January. The agency also noted that over the weekend Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir delivered the amir's messages on the summit and bilateral relations to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Tehran radio cited UAE press reports that the ICO summit may be held in Pakistan because of Iran's strong objection to holding it in Kuwait.

Syria

A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry stated that reports of contacts between Syrian and Egyptian officials are "groundless," SANA noted 4 January.

Algeria

Algiers radio announced that security forces killed or wounded all seven members of a band of "outlaws" during a 3 January shootout in Larba District. The gang leader, Mostafa Bou Ali, was among four men killed.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 002 *5 January 1987*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Text of Najibullah 30 Dec PDPA Plenum Speech ..... C 1
Guerilla Groups Reject Cease-Fire Offer *[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 3 Jan]* ..... C 6
Revolutionary Council Approves Party Decisions ..... C 6
Najibullah Addresses Session ..... C 6
Revolutionary Council Statement ..... C 9

BANGLADESH

Bhutanese Foreign Minister Arrives 5 Jan ..... D 1
Ershad Greets 'Arafat on Palestine 'National Day' ..... D 1
Postponement of Chowdhury's USSR Visit Reported *[THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER 19 Dec]* ..... D 1

INDIA

'First Batch' of MiG-29's Arrives From USSR ..... E 1
Soviet Air Chief Discusses Air Defense Issues *[THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 20 Dec]* ..... E 1
USSR Offers Airborne Early Warning System *[AFP]* ..... E 1
Janata Party Wins District Polls in Karnataka ..... E 1
Janata Demands Steps To End Border Infiltration ..... E 2
Claims of Seized Pakistani Trawlers 'Unfounded' ..... E 2
Meeting With Bangladesh Border Officials Held ..... E 2
Explosions in Madras; None Injured, Damage Minor ..... E 2
Windows Shattered at Bus Station ..... E 2
Railway Shed Bombed ..... E 2
Airport Wall Bombed ..... E 2
Tamil Militants End Fast; Jaffna Fuel Cut Off ..... E 2
TIMES OF INDIA Comments on Karachi Violence *[16 Dec]* ..... E 3

PAKISTAN

Sind Governor Jahandad Khan Resigns 4 Jan ..... F 1
Resignation Said 'in Wake of Riots' *[AFP]* ..... F 1
Ashraf Tabani Replaces Khan ..... F 1
Ashraf Tabani Sworn in ..... F 1
Cabinet Meeting Reviews Law, Order Situation ..... F 1
Islamabad Possible Site for Next ICO Summit *[AFP]* ..... F 1
Envoy on Better Economic Relations With USSR ..... F 2
Daily on Foreign Secretary Sattar's USSR Visit *[THE MUSLIM 12 Dec]* ..... F 2
Officials Discuss Border Issues With Iran *[IRNA]* ..... F 3
Commentary Questions Kabul Peace Plan ..... F 3
Bomb Blast Kills 2 in Orangi Area of Karachi ..... F 3
Government Relaxes Curfew ..... F 3
Further Violence in Karachi *[Delhi]* ..... F 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

LTTE Launches New Party To Mobilize Support *[Voice of Tamil Eelam]* ..... G 1
LTTE Sets Preconditions for Direct Talks ..... G 1

Tamil Declaration of Independence 'Failure' ..... G 1
Tamil Radio on Government, Militants 'Goodwill' *[Voice of Tamil Eelam]* ..... G 1

IRAN

Khamene'i Comments on Islamic Summit Venue ..... I 1
UAE Press on Possible Delay, Move of ICO Summit ..... I 1
Musavi Says Kuwait as Summit Venue 'Unwise' ..... I 1
Special Judge at Hague Tribunal Interviewed ..... I 2
Acting Foreign Minister Leaves for Damascus ..... I 2
Appointment of New Envoy to Beirut Approved ..... I 2
Tehran Comments on Cease-Fire in Afghanistan ..... I 2
Velayati Warns UN on Iraqi Chemical Weapons' Use ..... I 3
Iraqis Said Injured by Own Chemical Weapons ..... I 3
Investigation of Iraqi Treatment of POW's Urged ..... I 4
Conference on Iraqi POW's Release; Red Cross ..... I 4
Further Details ..... I 4
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 5
Iraqis Bomb Villages; Kill 2 ..... I 5
Iraqi Air Raid Kills 9 Civilians ..... I 5
Casualty Count Revised ..... I 5
IRGC on Iraqi Peshmerga Operations ..... I 5
Communique No 2,704 ..... I 5
Communique No 2,705 ..... I 6
Communique No 2,706 ..... I 6

Text of Najibullah 30 Dec PDPA Plenum Speech

LD021626 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1130 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Kabul, 31 Dec (BAKHTAR) — Here follows a shortened version of the speech of General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Comrade Najib at the extraordinary plenum of the PDPA Central Committee (held on 30 December 1986), in connection with the tasks related to the realization of the policy of national reconciliation:

Esteemed comrades: The PDPA Central Committee Politburo held a plenum today to discuss the extraordinary problem of the life of our party and society and to draw up ways to collectively solve them. The aim of the plenum is to outline further fundamental issues of party and state structure and normalization of the situation in the country toward national, nationwide compromise.

The most important and vital issues, political policy, and the party's path, have been included on today's agenda. As you know, we visited the Soviet Union from 11 to 14 December at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Politburo approved [composition of] the Afghan delegation as Comrades Najib, Keshtmand, Ziray, Nur, Rafi, Yaqubi, Golabzoy, and Wakil. Our delegation was highly welcomed. The talks held were attended on the Soviet side by Comrades Gorbachev, Ryzhkov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, Talyzin, and Dobrynin. We briefed the Soviet side on the political and military situation in the country, the struggle of people against international imperialism and regional reaction, and on the program to achieve peace in the ancient territory of Afghans through national reconciliation in the interest of the vast circles of political forces of all the social classes. We pointed out the firm decision of the PDPA and the DRA to advance the constructive talks with the political forces within and outside the DRA, and to keep broadening contacts with all neighboring countries. Our delegation informed the comrades, Soviet leaders, on the current issues in achieving a rapidly political settlement for the situation around Afghanistan. The Soviet leadership supported the struggle of the people of Afghanistan in implementing the objectives of the April Revolution and the tasks for building an independent, free, and nonaligned Afghanistan.

A few words about our visit to the Soviet Union: According to high tradition, we laid a wreath at the Lenin mausoleum and the tomb of the unknown soldier. A reception was held in honor of our delegation in the Kremlin. This was an official reception with the participation of all the Soviet leaders, a large number of CPSU Central Committee members, and our old friends. We delivered a reciprocal speech at the reception. These speeches were published in the press. We left Moscow the next day, 13 December. Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium accompanied our delegation in touring the Soviet Union. We were welcomed as brothers and very close men in Moscow and Uzbekistan. At the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, we had meetings with members of the Politburo and Central Committee of Uzbekistan. First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Comrade Usmankhodzhayev spoke about the work of the Uzbek party organization concerning the reconstruction of all spheres of social life. We visited the Tashkent tractor factory late at night during the second work shift. We familiarized ourselves with the work of general assembly and the section of automatic techniques, and delivered a speech at a meeting of factory workers.

On 14 December, Comrade Rafi and I met Afghan students at the Tashkent state university. Comrades Keshtmand and Yaqubi met Afghan students at courses in the Ministry of State Security. Comrades Nur and Golabzoy met with the students of the Ministry of Interior, and Comrades Ziray and Wakil met with Afghan students in the party and Komsomol schools of Tashkent. We visited Samarkand for approximately 2 hours and familiarized outselves with the historical place. We returned to Kabul the same day.

Soviet newspapers, radio, and television covered our visit of the Soviet Union in detail. All the streets, establishments, and offices we visited were decorated with the DRA flag. We met our compatriots, the people of the Soviet Union, and those who returned to their motherland after fulfilling their internationalist duties.

We assessed the visit at the Politburo session on 15 December. The PDPA Central Committee Politburo, on behalf of the party, expressed thanks to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Gorbachev for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded the Afghan delegation. This trip proved the unshakeability of Afghan-Soviet friendly relations, the foundation of which were laid by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Amanollah Khan. The Politburo gave prominence to the constructive, meaningful, and overt nature of the talks carried out with a spirit of mutual, honest understanding, revolutionary solidarity, and friendship and fraternity. The fruitful activity of our delegation was assessed positively. In the talks, satisfaction was expressed for the dynamic growth of the historical relations and good-neighborliness between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. The existence of favorable possibilities for further deepening cooperation between our countries based on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, was mentioned.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo attaches great importance to the fact that presently, real ways exist for the rapid and fundamental normalization of the situation around Afghanistan, which will prepare the ground for the return of the limited Soviet military contingent,stationed in the DRA at the request of this country, to their country.

I proclaim with complete satisfaction that the talks showed the complete concurrence of opinion of both sides concerning all the issues discussed, most of all in relation to national reconciliation. The Central Committee members are well aware that our visit to the Soviet Union took place at a turning point in a new Afghanistan, at a time when the principles of the national and democratic revolution have gained value with a new content, and at a time when the PDPA has announced the policy regarding national reconciliation.

Visiting the homeland of the great Lenin is a great event for revolutionaries. It has not even been 1 year since the holding of the 27th CPSU Congress, but the Soviet Union is astonishing the world with unparalleled work in connection with speeding up the growth process of all spheres of society's life. Taking a place in the hearts and minds of millions of people, the spirit of reconstruction and restructuring is turning into a material force. The most astonishing thing is that in creating history, the Soviet Communists view these acts as normal and everyday work. This, the characteristic of real revolutionaries, is astonishing the world. It is the rhythm and scale of this historic action that generate enthusiasm for the true friends of the Soviet Union, among them all the party members and patriots of the DRA.

Comrades, we accurately and collectively assess our duties concerning the implementation of the national reconciliation policy: We can say right away that national reconciliation is a social, political, complex, and multilateral phenomenon. In other words, national reconciliation is a historical test. The reconciliation has its practical and theoretical aspects. Our duty is to establish these aspects in particular, and make them deepen and prosper constantly, according to the growth of this process. We have carried out a great task in understanding these issues and transforming them into practical activities in the 19th and 20th plenums of the PDPA Central Committee and have achieved noticeable progress in this direction. The context of the mechanism and the phases of national reconciliation have been established more accurately.

I want to point out that there are no surprises in our proposals. The party, following the revolutionary theory and the high interest of the country, is inviting the people of Afghanistan to national unity. Therefore, we consider the struggle for peace in the suffering territory of Afghans, as the prime, vital need. We are presently strengthening this activity, restructuring and specifying it, and will give it a nationwide scale. I should immediately make it clear that the reconciliation is not a defeat, surrender, or retreat from our positions.

What are our reasons for putting forward the resolute policy of speeding up national reconciliation? First of all, there is our realization of the fact that the people are tired of prolonged warfare; they desire peace and the cessation of bloodshed. National reconciliation is today's destiny of the people. A new way of thinking — realistically national and democratic in content and in character — is necessary. The principles of reconciliation are simple and understandable to everyone:

Cease-fire;

Refraining from resorting to armed struggle and bloodshed in resolving the Afghan question now and in the future;

The maintenance of just representation in the political structure and economic life;

General amnesty and refraining from prosectuion because of past political activity;

The protection and consolidation of national historical and cultural traditions;

Respect for and observance of the sacred religion of Islam.

What are the aims of reconciliation? They are, most importantly, peace and security, the future development of the gains of the revolution, the complete implementation of the PDPA Action Program; the maintenance of the independent democratic and progressive development of Afghanistan, the creation of lasting stability in Afghanistan, and the consolidation of a regime friendly with the Soviet Union. A political solution to this question can only be achieved through national reconciliation, which is being pursued simultaneously both internally and externally.

As regards internal policy: We should be open and bold in establishing contacts with gangs and with neutral people. We have rich experience in this respect. At the present time 417 armed opposition groups, 37,000 people, are in negotiation with the organs of people's sovereignty. This year [21 March 1986-20 March 1987] some 8,000 people have joined the DRA state. In the present conditions this direction of struggle takes on a particularly effective character. In the future it will be necessary to pay increasing attention to this direction.

I would like to remind those who have not realized the necessity of dialogue with us or who refrain from dialogue of a saying: Do not cut the hand that is extended to you.

We should also recruit the elders of tribes and credible local personalities in tribal areas and also in Nurestan and Hazarajat into cooperation with people's sovereignty. We should focus attention on the passive and neutral elements of the armed gangs and use organizational measures, up to and including the creation of local administration run by them, for the purpose of maintaining contact with them. We should make contact with those ranks that are tired, to whom the slogans of victory of counterrevolutionary organizations have lost meaning, and who have realized the futility of the war.

It is necessary to resolutely begin talking with opposing political forces which are ready to compromise with people's power. It is necessary to establish active links with the outstanding personalities of the past regime and also with the Islamic parties that are inclined to pursue an independent policy. The creation of a government of national unity with the participation of the aforementioned groups is feasible at the present stage.

We should finalize the compromise with other political organizations that are in agreement with us concerning the process of reconciliation.

Our party and state are concerned that thousands of Afghans are still living in poverty and deprivation. Most Afghans have gone over to the enemy through deception and trickery in order to be blindly exploited for the enemy's selfish aims, looting, and plundering. With regard to the refugees, we invite them to return to their homeland and engage in the construction of a new life in the country. An immigration affairs administration will be created within the framework of the Council of Ministers. Special social and economic programs and the creation of many places of employment and accommodation for the returnees have been organized.

We cannot exclude various political groups, moderates, and monarchists, and the leaders of armed antistate groups who are active abroad, from the process of national reconciliation. I spoke

above about the creation of a national unity coalition government.

Work in connection with the reconciliation could be linked to a general referendum on a draft constitution; representatives of the opposing side should be able to put forward their proposals, too, in this regard. The election of local organs which will provide conditions for the election of opposition representatives to the assemblies could be made into an important instrument of compromise.

It would be logical for the elections to the National People's Assembly to be held after the cease-fire. Thus, it would be possible to elect the most outstanding opposition personalities who have joined the people's power to that lofty organ of state sovereignty.

In order to prevent new discord and in affirmation of our readiness for compromise, we believe that we might be able to express readiness for a general amnesty of prisoners, who refrain sincerely from hostility against the revolution, in accordance with the persistent proposals and request of Afghans.

Concerning the mechanism of reconciliation: Reconciliation commissions will be the fundamental organs of work. Credible personalities, elders, ulema and religious leaders, social personalities, and representatives of party and state organizations, as well as neutral and opposition personalities, will be included in the composition of these commissions. They will be led by the chairmen of the councils of the National Fatherland Front or other personalities acceptable by and credible to all. Their work should be regarded as vital and they should meet daily. We envisage that the commissions will assess a great number of specific subjects with operational aspects.

The extraordinary commissions will form and convene peace assemblies for resolving this major issue, the achievement of reconciliation. The assemblies could meet several times until protocols of reconciliation are approved. Then the protocols will be handed to the provincial extraordinary commission for approval. At that stage the protocols would become legal. If the protocols are not approved by the commission it will be necessary to reconvene the assembly. Once again I would like to say that broad authorities have been vested in the extraordinary commissions and the peace assemblies. Details concerning the aforementioned authorities will be stated in a Revolutionary Council announcement. It should be stated that, in the final phase, it is envisaged that a national peace assembly will be convened.

I would like to pause on three principled points: First, national reconciliation begins with a cease-fire. Cease-fire on the national level will begin on 25 Jadi [15 January 1987]. Thus, what ought to be carried out by the state power, should be implemented.

Cease-fire, however, does not depend on one side alone, but on both sides. Those who were shooting at us yesterday must know that we have not ceased fire to facilitate bloodshed and fratricide for others. Those who continue shooting will receive a reply, and that reply will be convincing. Meanwhile, it is necessry to consider that the situation varies from region to region. It may not be possible to have a cease-fire everywhere at the same time. However, efforts should be made to this end in all regions. Efforts by party and state organs and by the commands of units and companies are necessary to ensure that the cease-fire is reliable and lasting and thus provide conditions for dialogue with the opposition.

Second, a cease-fire is not yet peace. This is the most important step toward peace, but it is the first step. What is necessary for peace is general agreement among the people on the question of how a just and fair administration should be organized in our common and united homeland, Afghanistan.

In order not to give those people the opportunity to seek vain and senseless pretexts to foil the talks and seek fratricide and to fan the flames, we are ready and prepared to provide genuine social, political, and economic sphere opportunities for every opposing force so that they can develop themselves and their interests on the basis of a peaceful life and cooperation. This is our policy. Only this policy can provide the possibility of establishing a permanent cease-fire and a lasting and necessary peace for everybody.

Third, the aim that we are putting forward is very obvious: It is that the status of a nonaligned, neutral, and independent state to be guaranteed for Afghanistan. That is the basic meaning and we are confident that what is being proposed by us is in accordance with the demands and opinions of all Afghans and the representatives of the nonrevolutionary side and our compatriots abroad. Thus, we share a common aim: to achieve peace and not to escalate war.

In the meantime, another question is also clear, namely, that within the framework of an independent, nonaligned, and neutral state, the movement toward justice and a better life will not cease. Our country will bloom and our people will become prosperous.

Comrades, one of the most important means of reaching compromise is through economy. Reaching national reconciliation clearly emanates from the essence of the social and economic policy of the PDPA and the DRA Government. During recent years, we have carried out a great amount of work in this sphere and have succeeded in achieving major results, including the prevention of economic chaos and a subsequent fall in the peoples' living standard. The state sector is growing with confidence. Some 40,000 new jobs have been created annually in this sector. This is indicative of the level of activity. The total expenditure of equipping one new place of employment reaches more than 1 million afghani. This fact is not only productive, but is also political and a manifestation of the care of society for the working man.

Some 90 billion afghani have been invested in the national economy during the last 5 years. This figure is more than the total investment in all the state development programs before the April Revolution. The party and state, in their economic policy, adopt the idea of caring for human beings as the foundation of its work without deviation. One-fourth of the state budget from 1981 to 1986 has been spent on the growth of social development. In the present 5-year plan, the sums that are being allocated to

the growth of education, health, and cultural affairs, will exceed 31 percent of all state investment.

We are determined to succeed in such growth under wartime conditions. Our social policy clearly and specifically proves to the people as to which power brings them peace and well-being and which one brings them war and an unknown future. In this connection, a special place should be given to the fundamental aspects of the social and economic growth of the DRA from 1987-1991. The political importance of this document is very great. These social plans have broad dimension, have an unbreakable link with the peaceful growth of the economy, and are indicative of our goodwill and sincere desire for national peace. What could those who fight against us and those who are instigating and financing this war put forward vis-a-vis our peaceful plans? They can only present destruction, human loss, and a lack of confidence in the future. They want to see Afghanistan permanently chained to backwardness and economic dependence under the burden of the financial investment of international imperialism.

However, our people have correctly chosen their path. We propose compromise and are moving forward along the path of national reconciliation and economic growth, ideas which do not exist with the opposition. We clearly state that every hope of disrupting popular power through military means is imaginary.

The people of Afghanistan have only one internal, national enemy and that is economic backwardness. But we will overcome this enemy. Our economic policy has had a flexible character from the very beginning. Such a characteristic does not depend on the will of anyone, because the nature of a multisystem economy and the dialectic of its growth dictates such a characteristic. All sorts of sectors including the state, cooperative, mixed, and private exist in our economy.

Comrades, in our activity we should consider the interests of all strata and classes without exception, and should deal with every social group in a different manner. Let us consider the religious leaders. Under the conditions of compromise, the religious leaders constitute the fundamental force of maintaining peace. Their duty is to invite the people to enlightenment, life, and freedom. We should give the necessary support to religious leaders in accordance with their high traditional position that they had, have, and will have in Afghan society. The salary of religious leaders will be raised. The center of Islamic research in the country will be opened sometime in January or February. The popular government, the traditions and customs of our people, and the sacred religion of Islam, should constitute the unifying platform of national reconciliation.

The major task of the young working class of Afghanistan regarding national reconciliation is to continue to enhance the effectiveness of industrial production. Peace will help the development of oil extraction, the construction of the oil purification plant, the smelting combine of the Aynak copper mine, and in first step in opening the Koshk-Herat railway.

A great event recently took place. The electricity transmission line from the border of the Soviet Union to Konduz came into service. Some 320 electricity pylons are taking the light of friendship to houses, factories, and establishments. Great thanks to you electrical energy personnel.

The workers' collectives are holding work competition on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the April Revolution. The plenum supports this patriotic initiative. The farmers are the deciding factor of political spirit in the party today, giving revolutionary energy to normal economic activity. In the final analysis, whether or not the morning of peace and stability dawns in the future depends on the farmers.

What should be done to attract the farmers to state power? The question of land, the peasantry question, and land and water reform should be approached once more. We should not forget that land reform is not a simple act, a technical exercise, or a matter of paperwork, but is the realization of profound social and economic changes. In other words, it is a socical process.

The DRA Council of Ministers has been instructed, in considering the realization of national reconciliation, to prepare documents responsive to the interests and demands of all strata: farmers, middle class peasants, small landholders, and landless peasants. The present land fund in the country is inconsiderable; therefore, it will be necessary for us to think about maintaining the involvement of the rural inhabitants and take fundamental measures. It is necessary to form shareholding mixed companies in the rural areas and for handicrafts and traditional crafts to be developed comprehensively. It will be necessary, under the state and trade unions' control, for land to possibly be sold off and payment for labor will be allowed. Regardless of how you think about it, the result is one: The village is the center of future work and reconciliation should commence from there.

Private investors enjoy great influence in our country. They have an objective interest in reconciliation because if there is peace, dozens of projects and natural resources presently out of action will start operation. Some privately owned projects are not active due to various reasons. In the conditions of reconciliation this is a political mistake. Assistance should be given to revitalize these projects; the owners or their representatives, even if they are abroad, should be invited. As a result, only the economy and our people will benefit. Private owners have a legal right to be the full owners of their project. If representatives of state organs rightfully or wrongly interfere in the affairs of private investors, the creation of a healthy atmosphere will not be encouraged. Every unnecessary inconvenience for private investors by state representatives should be uprooted. This also relates to the regulation of passport affairs for traveling abroad. Presently, passports are valid for 1 year and holders find that after going through all formal procedures for getting visas the validity of the passport expires. If national investors are not attracted to real and creative activities, and if security and guarantees are not given for private investment, then the realization of the policy of national reconciliation will move ahead slowly.

It is necessary that popular power provide real and noticeable facilities for them. Can we not announce that state, private, and national ownership can exist together? This issue can be affirmed relying on (?normative) documents which create and guarantee the legal and economic foundations of private investors' relations with the state in different forms and which are in themselves

beneficial to the national economy. We should have many more mixed institutions so that the capital of private investors is attracted even more toward the revolution in various sectors of the national economy.

We envisage supporting the peaceful efforts of private investors and approving important documents in the month ending 20 January 1987 in the Politburo and Council of Ministers. It will be necessary to hold a national conference of private investors and businessmen. We support the growth and development of trade. The businessman is the ambassador of peace. In conditions of war he accepts risks time and again. Reconciliation is a way of decreasing risks. And it is in this way that the prices of goods that have increased through the years could be decreased. Those who support trade relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries should be encouraged. Trade is the objective way to reconciliation, because at this very moment, despite the war, people from villages under the control of the opposition sell their goods in the cities which are under our control. They buy essential goods that they need such as salt, matches, sugar, and kerosene. Despite the continuation of war, trade is alive. We should not jeopardize the state of trade. Let us do business, not war. It would be good if the Ministry of Commerce organized a consultative session of business circles so that they could discuss their problems in a free atmosphere, talk about them and about what factors hinder their path, and about what assistance the state can give them. Tribes and nationalities play an important role in reconciliation. If tribes and nationalities assist us in shielding the borders with Pakistan, real conditions will be created for an internal, fraternal diologue without foreign interference. People's sovereignty is doing a lot for tribes and nationalities and envisages doing more for them in the future. We hope that tribes and nationalities will become reconciled with each other and come together in their new cultural centre — in Jalalabad City — and declare their most important war, that is war against war, and at that time, one tribe and eventually all tribes and nationalites will declare their regions as the regions of peace and security.

Two factors are of particular importance in the policy toward tribes. First, the traditions and customs of tribes should not be violated and tribes should not be regarded as separate from Afghan society. It would be an incorrect approach to pay attention to the cause of development of other nationalities of Afghanistan and forget tribes. We ought to work in a complex manner. Regarding the issue of nationality, the experience of fraternal countries teaches us that in the first place the economic, political, and social rights of all nationalities ought to be maintained. The practical forms of the solution to this issue depend on how much attention we pay to the history and traditions of Afghanistan itself.

We must talk spearately about the Kochis [nomads]. They can do a lot for the cause of peace in the country. If they become the messengers of peace and close their grazing areas and their stopping points to infiltrators and do not assist in the transport of weapons and ammunition, it will benefit not only the Kochis but all our people. Today reconciliation is everyone's need, because it is an objective truth.

Now we must talk about the artisans. In conditions of peace, the area for the supply of their goods will be expanded and the ground for the activities of usurpers and hoarders will be restricted; new orders will arrive for the artisans, the framework for credits will be created, and the organization of their work will improve. It is important today that artisans unite in one union and an assistance fund be created for them. Providing artisans with raw material and sales for their goods should be organized.

The time has come when we should talk about the intellectuals. Intellectuals should, above all others, realize their role in the cause of national reconciliation. The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have considerably increased their attention toward teachers, doctors, and scholars. Teachers' salaries have increased and the first academicians and candidate academicians have been created. All these measures have taken place under conditions of war and counterrevolution. Intellectuals, by uniting their efforts, should assist us so that the masses are freed from conditions of war and fratricide.

Concerning the international aspects of reconciliation: In the history of mankind, this is a new, unusual, and unprecedented task that we are beginning. Today the whole world watches Afghan events and the state of their development and solution. It is imperative for us to engage actively and precisely in international affairs and for us to take advantage of this suitable opportunity. Attention should be paid to the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organization of the Islamic countries and the United Nations.

Dear comrades, our cause is very difficult, however, it is also very noble. Our persecuted and suffering people should show the people of the world an example of a special way of life, the only way possible in our turbulent century full of squabbles.

Our country was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement 25 years ago. At that time our people became one of the initiators of the new movement of nonalignment. Today, in pursuing the growth of that policy, we are advancing the policy of compromise. Today's plenum will be recorded in the party history as an extraordinary plenum. This plenum is commencing a series of extraordinary measures by the party and state toward the cessation of the war and reconciliation.

Extraordinary situations demand extraordinary measures. In the first place strong unity and unification in our ranks and cool headedness exist. We should not lose the spirit of optimism. We need discipline and selflessness. It is here where the great demands, extraordinary wisdom, and farsightedness, flexibility, practicality, resoluteness, and independence come to the forefront.

It is possible that, in the course of reconciliation, we might be faced with the unexpected. It might be necessary, not only to attack, but to retreat. The forecasting of all variables is difficult. It should be remembered that we are all part of a united front and our front is ubiquitous. These matters demand great responsibility and strong control. We are ready to work in such extraordinary conditions to accomplish our historical mission, that is, loyalty to peace for our persecuted people.

Guerilla Groups Reject Cease-Fire Offer
LD031123 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by Islamabad correspondent entitled: "Truce Rejected in Afghanistan"]

[Text] All the Islamic guerrilla groups fighting the Russians and the Communist-regime troops in Afghanistan have rejected outright the regime's offer of a cease-fire from Jan 15.

Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, of the Hezb-e Eslami (Islamic Front) group said yesterday: "If the Communist Government in Kabul wants a cease-fire, there is only one way, and that is a total and complete withdrawal of all Soviet troops from our country."

Revolutionary Council Approves Party Decisions
LD032330 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] An extraordinary session of the DRA Revolutionary Council was held today at the Delkosha Palace, the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council, to assess and approve a series of documents concerning national reconciliation in Afghanistan.

The session opened with the recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran. The session remained silent for a moment in remembrance and honor of the country's social and artistic personality, Ostad Rafi Sadeq, member of the DRA Revolutionary Council. Then Acting Chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Haji Mohammad Chamkani said: The DRA Revolutionary Council approves the decisions of the recent extraordinary PDPA Central Committee plenum which assessed the most important sociopolitical issues of the country, the policy of national reconciliation, an end to bloodshed and the establishment of a nationwide peace. It announces its complete support.

He added that the meaning of the sacred and humanitarian policy of national reconciliation is to end the bloodshed and armed fighting, and to expand and further consolidate the just economic political system. Our national, historic, and cultural tradition will be safeguarded.

Haji Mohammad Chamkani added that the slogans of national reconciliation receive high interest among people inside and outside the country. This shows that all Afghan families are expressing their demands for the implementation of national reconciliation and an end of bloodshed.

The subject of today's agenda of the DRA Revolutionary Council is made up of the statement of the DRA Revolutionary Council on national reconciliation; approval of the composition of the High Extraordinary Commission for National Reconciliation in Afghanistan; and regulation of its duties. All the three decrees were approved unanimously by the Revolutionary Council. Also, the decrees of the Revolutionary Council Presidium based on Article 44 of the DRA basic principles during the first three quarters of the current year were presented to the Revolutionary Council session for study and final approval on the basis of Item 1, Article 37 of the DRA basic principles; they were approved unanimously.

The following decisions were made on organizational matters:

Member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo Comrade Saleh Mohammad Ziray was elected member of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium and Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Comrade Niaz Mohammad Mohmand was elected head of the Permanent Commission for Budget and Planning of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

According to Item 12, Article 37 of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Item 10 of the regulations of the permanent commissions of the DRA Revolutionary Council, Abdol Jamil Zarifi was relieved of membership of the Permanent Commission for Cultural and Social Affairs of the Revolutionary Council because of his appointment to the post of DRA minister of Islamic affairs and endowment.

The session ended with the playing of the national anthem.

Najibullah Addresses Session
LD042025 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1630 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Speech by General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Najibullah to 3 January session of the extraordinary session of the Commission for National Reconciliation in Kabul — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Praise be to God, the Lord of the whole universe, and prayers for his messenger Muhammad, his family, and all his companions.

Noble members of the national extraordinary commission for national reconciliation, dear compatriots, Afghan brethren in our persecuted country and abroad: On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and Council of Ministers of the DRA, I would like to address you by inviting you to talks for national reconciliation. By taking this great and responsible step the party and state are acting on the basis of high interests — that is, in the interests of present and future generations. Only caring for people and, more specifically, preserving life in the land of the Afghans constitute the basis of this historic initiative. Moreover, we are acting in accordance with the bitter experiences of the past 8 years; the need to secure normal, tranquil, and safe conditions; and the need to guarantee these conditions for the future. The war has been going on in our country for 8 years. During this period, tens of thousands of people have been killed, wounded, and maimed. Great damage has been done to our economy, culture, and people. For centuries ordinary people thought about three main things in life: housing, clothing, and food. But what has the war brought them? Graves instead of houses, shrouds instead of clothing, and bullets instead of food.

People have tired of war, fear, continuous horror, great sorrow and suffering, pain and tears. Families countinually bury their relatives, which is why we propose a cease-fire. We propose a

truce. We propose peace. I do not know, perhaps after some years this historic day might be declared a holiday for all Afghans. People will celebrate and will joyfully carry banners in the streets in honor of the day of peace. I am very well aware of the fact that the PDPA and the DRA state and Government, are taking a courageous and great political step toward a national resurgence today by proposing a cease-fire and beginning the process of reconciliation.

The natural efforts by all mankind toward life and prosperity lead us toward a cease-fire, the cessation of bloodshed, and the achievement of peace. These efforts are loftier and stronger than all others. This alone should determine the method and way of thinking and practice of every citizen and of all our people. These lofty views are the only correct views that bring about the need for and appropriateness of our being above bloodshed, graveyards, sorrow, past problems, as well as superstitions, selfishness, and revenge. Today we are able to take this peace-seeking step because we are stronger than ever. All those issues that were regarded as being important in the past have become less important with the passing of time. Many desires have become either old or have failed. Today we are not the same people we were 8 years ago. Mankind and life develop, leaders change, and the people's awareness increases. At the same time, the futility of this or that conflict, which has cost people their lives, will begin to show. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan will not cease and is not reversible.

Many times extremists declared that they would end revolutionary sovereignty; over 6 years they chose many dates. However, the DRA is alive, is growing in strength, and is successfully carrying on the struggle. But, war makes all of us tired. Let us end it.

At least look at our record for the past 8 years. We have established a serious political system that has attracted millions of people. We have united patriotic compatriots in the National Fatherland Front. We have extended assistance to the representatives of youths and all professions and social strata and groups so that they unite. This is an 800,000-strong patriotic army of the DRA, the heart of which is 170,000 party members.

We have formed a state that can defend itself. We have awakened tens of thousands of people and have attracted them to the management of the country. Some extremists think that they will easily surrender their people's power completely to them. This will never happen. Presently more than 500,000 persons, arms in hand, are engaged in the ranks of our Armed Forces. More than 100,000 of this figure consist of party members, and you know what sort of people they are: People's prosperity, freedom, and the defense of their interests are the lofty concepts of their lives.

We have succeeded in developing the economy under conditions of war. This is very hard and very complex. War has done great damage to our economy. We have been obliged to allocate half of the budget to our defense affairs. But despite this, after the revolution we have prepared our first 5-year plan and have started implementing it. We have created 50,000 work places, all of which are effective. Preparing for each one of these places (?cost) more than 1 million afghanis. We have built 135 industrial projects and hundreds of villages have been supplied with electricity and thousands of people have received housing. We have taught 1 million to read and write. We have built 400 schools, 120 hospitals and health centers. But what have some extremists done acting against us? They have destroyed or set fire to 2,000 schools, (?12) hospitals, and many health centers. They have sent people to their death by depriving thousands of people of medical care. They have deprived generations from their future and have taken the opportunity of education from them. We will build more mosques than they have destroyed. God Almighty is witness to our lofty aspirations.

Our state flag flies in more than a hundred countries around the world. We have beside us powerful, loyal, and reliable friends such as the Soviet Union, socialist countries, nonaligned countries, and progressive forces. They will always assist us and will never leave us alone in grief. We say this with pride, and are grateful to our fathers who have strengthened this friendship and have passed it on to us from generation to generation, from heart to heart. Having and realizing that we have such power, we have decided today to take a great step in our lives. We extend to you, Afghan brethren, the hand of peace. We want to believe that most of our suffering and conflict are caused by misunderstanding; we have not been able to get to know each other well despite being brothers in religion, blood, and nationality. Lack of understanding creates mistrust. However life cannot exist without differing views. Humans are neither machines nor identical. The most important thing is to be able to overcome differences.

We are prepared to propose to you wide-ranging and frank understandings. Come and see how we live, what are we doing, and how we learn. In keeping with Afghan custom, our door is open to everyone. In this house, the safety of the opposition and even of the enemy is secured, provided they come to our side without hiding arms up their sleeves. Come on! We are ready for open and sincere talks with you. You will be received in every house and in every city. Our country's leaders will receive you in Delkosha Palace, where we meet our people every day. Is it really difficult to remove those obstacles that separate us from each other? We are ready to help. We propose a cease-fire and declare a truce. Let us make the sound of bullets disappear — even for a short time — so that Afghans can talk to each other.

A cease-fire will mean the cessation of combat operations; that those relatives who have been separated from one another because of the war can visit each other with guarantees for their safe return; and the declaration of open regions. Those of you who lived for years in mountains can finally now visit your wives, children, and parents. We not only guarantee your safety but will not hesitate to give you any assistance. No one will mention any past problems to you, nor will they say anything harsh to you. We propose we stop shooting at each other, dampen all bad feelings, and listen to each other. By seeing for yourself the way we live you will realize an important principle: that peace is essential for all people of Afghanistan. Peace means saving the lives of thousands. Peace means tranquil mothers and fathers and prosperous children. Peace means the prosperity of every family. Peace means quiet and prideful old age. Peace means the blossoming of our culture.

We do not support the continuation of the war. During the past few years the Afghan people have understood what war means.

War means shooting and explosions day and night. War means burned out homes and villages. War is a horrible, disgusting thing, contrary to human nature. War is hell, and hell is the place for sinful people. God Almighty has cursed those people who are continuing the war against their own people. We propose peace for each and every one. Everyone can find a place in a peaceful homeland. Let us forget the past. Man lives in hope for the future. I cannot believe for a moment that a true Afghan would be able to establish his roots in foreign lands and forget the lofty peaks and beautiful valleys of his country. Living abroad means only half living. Wandering in other countries is bad enough. Going to offices in foreign countries and waiting in foreign offices are bad enough.

Afghans! We are counting on your honor and magnanimity. You have a homeland and it needs you. Afghanistan is ready to receive doctors, teachers, scientists, poets, and writers. Some 38 leading singers of our country have left their homeland. I do not pass judgement on the reasons for this, but only eight of them are getting a crust of bread to eat. Work in your land and on your projects. If you want to take part in the affairs of your government you can return to your home and family.

We begin the historic process of national reconciliation. The principles of reconciliation are simple and understandable to everyone. The Central Committee of the PDPA and the Revolutionary Council of the DRA officially announce that all sections of the Armed Forces and military units will unilaterally stop firing from 15 January 87 for a period of 6 months. [applause] All military and civil authorities will be ordered to show patience, to not be provoked, and to firmly maintain the cease-fire and truce regulations in the localities. Only when really necessary — that is, in the case of open and direct attack by the opposition — will our Armed Forces fire in response.

We regard the starting of national reconciliation as a process of national resurgence, as part of which the following present and future tasks will be solved:

1. Refraining from armed struggle and bloodshed when solving relevant present and future issues in Afghanistan;
2. Having equal part in the country's political affairs and economic life;
3. Nonprosecution of anyone because of past political activities, and national general amnesty except in some individual cases;
4. Preservation and expansion of the historic, national, and cultural customs of the country.

What are the lofty objectives lying ahead of us: The sacred religion of Islam is the religion of Afghanistan, and this fact will be embodied in the second article of the Constitution. People power will, by attracting broad political forces, work to establish a national unity government.

The DRA will provide all possibilities for the speedy settlement of issues around Afghanistan on the basis of guarantees for ending outside interference and its nonrepetition. This, in turn, will accelerate the return of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union, who are in our country at the invitation of the Government of Afghanistan. Constructive proposals are contained in the document that will be approved today by our extraordinary commission.

With whom are we reconciling? With all true patriots of Afghanistan, regardless of past differences, hostilities, and ill feelings. We are reconciling with political parties, groups, and factions. We are ready to accept those people in the country who were not able to join us in the past. We want to reconcile with all armed opposition groups inside the country. At present, 417 opposition groups comprising 37,000 persons are engaged in talks with the organs of peoples sovereignty. We support the speeding up and expansion of these contacts. We favor reconciliation with those opposition forces who are still serving their prison sentences.

Within a few days the prison doors will open and hundreds of people — who sincerely promise not to commit hostile actions against the revolution and people — will see the light of freedom. [applause] We invite all those Afghans living abroad back to their homeland for reconciliation. We address the refugees, we invite all true patriots to take part in building a new life in their homeland. A special department has been formed in the framework of the Council of Ministers for receiving and assisting them. We do not want to exclude Islamic organizations, various moderate and monarchist political forces, and leaders of antistate armed groups, who are active abroad, from the process of national reconciliation.

I again repeat that we are ready for reconciliation with all true and patriotic Afghans. We know that the enemies of reconciliation are many. Let them not become proud of the fact that we recognize them, remember them, and mention their names. We mention their names so that the people of Afghanistan will recognize their enemies. Extremists — that is, fundamentalist groups — reject any kind of talks and reconciliation with us and stress armed resistance until the toppling of the people's sovereignty. This is nothing new. Such people, by hiding behind the sacred banner of Islam, in fact reject Afghanistan, their homeland, and their love of the homeland. They are not loyal to their nation, tribe, or nationality. They are wandering outside their country and are deprived of the family. They sell our sacred religion to international terrorist organizations. These gentlemen shamelessly lie to Afghans and take them on the so-called jihad as if it is for Islam. No, this is not jihad, but a bloody war against Islam; it is a war against the tribes and nationalities of our homeland and a war against our ancient country. Our learned people say: Those who are disloyal to their country are committing treachery against their mothers.

These extremist gentlemen are telling each other that peace should not be allowed to replace war. Such so-called figures are sacred to each other and frightened of those ordinary Afghans who are deceived by them. They know that they will not win in true talks. That is why they invite each other to keep the trenches hot and the platforms for talks cold. Is this necessary for the Afghans? I say clearly that a fratricidal war is continuing because international imperialists and all reactionaries want to keep true Afghans bound forever in the chains of economic and cultural backwardness. A number of traitors and filthy vultures are behind this. They love fratricidal wars and fan them with every possible means. They show resistance to conciliation

because fratricide provides them with opportunities to accumulate wealth. They live off the pain, sorrow, and tears of millions of true Afghans. These merciless vultures are in the service of the sworn enemies of our people: reactionary imperialists and neocolonialists. They applaud seeing how thousands of our countrymen are being killed and how our country is becoming a desert. They are dangerous people.

But we are even ready to talk to them. Let them not regard our patience as a sign of weakness. The voice of peace and reconciliation is the voice of our people's power, wisdom, and conscience. We pity those who try to stab us in the back. Reconciliation has many friends on all continents, because all the people of those continents are only saying one word: peace. Humans need peace and the world needs people. The Soviet Union, this recognized trench and base of peace, is leading the struggle for peace.

In Afghanistan, man is the factor for achieving reconciliation. Our thoughts and feelings constitute his will, practice, action, and readiness to achieve this national peace accord and man s a great source in the struggle for progress.

I ask you, Afghan brothers; I ask you, farmers: What will you get from the war except poverty, intimidation, fear, and bad luck? Answer this question: Do you need war? We propose peace. I ask you, tradesmen and workers: What do get from war? Think about that mine that exploded in your factory, those plunderers who have stolen the fruits of your many months work. Think and answer this question: Do you need war? We propose peace. I ask you, businessmen, and you, private investors: What do you get from war? Your goods' caravan that has been plundered; that shop that has been blown up; those plunderers who steal the fruits of your days's work at night. Think and answer this question: Do you need war? We propose peace.

I ask you, prayer leader, and you, noble elder: What do get from war? Destoryed mosques and trampled sanctities? Children taken by force to Pakistan? Is this not an insult to your old age? Think and answer this question: Do you need war? We propose peace.

Father, do you need war? Mother, do you need war? Children, do you need peace? The mountains and valleys, the gardens and farm lands say you need peace. I can hear your voice. No, war is not anyone's wish. We need peace.

I ask all Afghans and each Afghan family: What do you get from war? Death and fear. Poverty and famine. Broken homes. Wander around to find a place to live. People, think and answer this question yourself: Do you need peace? We propose peace.

I ask all the people of Afghanistan: Brothers, support the noble cause of peace. This call has risen from your hearts. Let us achieve peace for the homeland, for ourselves, and for our children.

I ask noble ulema and theologians: How long should the blood of Muslims be shed? Peace is the guidance of great God. It says in the Holy Koran: If two groups of Muslims are at war with each other, make peace between them. In another part it says: God made peace, God knows what is in the hearts. There is only one wish in the hearts of our people: peace. It is for this reason that we make peace, according to the command of great God and on behalf of our suffering people. We propose peace and in the end we demand peace.

I address each Afghan home with plain and understanding words: Peace for every home. Peace for Afghanistan. Let the sounds of shells be quiet forever. God knows well the corrupt from the right. May God grant us success.

Revolutionary Council Statement

LD032249 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Statement issued by the DRA Revolutionary Council on national reconciliation in Afghanistan; date not specified]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Verily, the Muslims are each others brothers. Bring peace between your brothers.

Today, at this historic moment, we turn to your conscience and feelings of patriotism, you, the zealous sons of the homeland; to you, sisters and brothers of the Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, Turkman, Paluch, Nuristani, Pasha-e, and all tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan, and to all those who wish from the bottom of their hearts that our people be prosperous while building our homeland.

The history of our beloved country is full of heroic feats of combat by the proud sons of this territory for a free, prosperous, and peaceful life. But our Muslim, believing and peace-loving people have rarely achieved this aspiration. Our people are thirsty for peace. During the last 8 years in our country there has been a flood of tears and blood. Women, old men, and innocent children are being killed. Mosques, schools, houses, gardens, and people's lands are being set on fire. All these deeds are against the orders of the Holy Koran and Islamic law.

God instructs Muslims in the Holy Koran as follows: If two groups of Muslims are in conflict, and at war with each other, make peace among them.

The DRA Revolutionary Council approves the following statement on national reconciliation. With respect for and observation of the sacred principles of Islam; to safegaurd people's security and a nationwide peace for all nationalities, tribes, and clans of Afghanistan; to end war, fratricide, and conspiracies of the counterrevolutionaries against the revolutionary people of Afghanistan; to end bloodshed in the homeland; to bring prosperity to the people, and construction and progress to the homeland.

The DRA Revolutionary Council announces clearly that: 1. From now on, orders have been given to the responsible authorities of the DRA to stop combat operations from 15 January of the current year, to stop the use of any type of weapon or opening weapons fire, to return forces to their permanent deployment and posts, and to return to the standards and regulations of peace

time. If the enemy does not jeopardize the peaceful life of the people, air and ground attacks will stop.

The Armed Forces should limit their activities to safeguarding state borders, state and military establishments, convoys, and the fulfillment of other defense and economic tasks.

The truce will continue for 6 months if the opposite side gives a positive response. This period could be extended if both sides observe the cease-fire.

We await the following steps in reply to our peaceful measures: An end to launching any type of attack on villages, economic establishments, military units, or air transport; an end to the transportation and placing of arms and ammunition into the territory of the DRA; an end to the mining of roads; an end to terroristic and destructive activities; and an end to illegal entry by foreign journalists into the territory of the DRA.

Our proposals are sincere. We are ready for mutual understanding, compromise, and even concessions, but no one should take our patience as a sign of weakness.

2. Under the conditions of the truce, the most important reconciliation bodies are: Extraordinary national reconciliation commissions which will be created at village, subdistrict, district and provincial level throughout the country. The tasks and aims of these commissions are to achieve reconciliation and agreement. The highest reconciliation body is the High Extraordinary Commission for National Reconciliation in Afghanistan. The state gives all necessary authority to this commission. The commissions will invite the formation of peace jirgahs at various levels when needed to help solve major issues. The creation of extraordinary national reconciliation commissions including officials of the NFF [National Fatherland Front] Council, elders, authorities, prayer leaders, and in some cases, the heads of the opposition armed groups, has been approved by the Revolutionary Council.

The following particular authority is given to the commissions: According to a commission's demands, health groups, medicine, irrigation and agricultural experts, chemical fertilizer, and seed to assist the farmers and peasants will be sent to the localities, as will primary goods, free of charge, comprising the Soviet Union's relief goods. The commissions are given authority to solve issues related to land and to organize land and water reforms. The commissions can propose remission for some categories of prisoners if a guarantee of the nonresumption of their antipeople activities is given. The commissions have the authority to elect people's judges [qazi-e mardomi].

The commissions are given the authority to allow volunteers to serve in the Armed Forces instead of joining by way of compulsory conscription. The commissions have the authority to announce conscription and the absorbtion of volunteers into military services to defend and shield the borders with Iran and Pakistan, and at each of the 52 districts and subdistricts bordering Pakistan and Iran, for 2 years, with pay, followed by their discharge.The commissions have the authority to end the collection of land tax and relevant fines, and fines on the loans of the Agricultural Development Bank, up to the end of 1365 [year ending 21 March 1987]. The commissions have the authority to solve economic conflicts among individuals, tribes, and groups and to demand assistance from state and other organs.

According to the proposal of the commissions, the state is responsible for paying the monthly salary of prayer leaders and village heads; listening to complaints of the commissions on the violation of agreements by civil service officials as reported by authoritive bodies; and considering the necessary punishment for violators.

3. In the case of achieving national reconciliation, villages, subdistricts, and districts will be declared peace zones, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA [as heard] will give the following specific state concessions:

The right to create organs of local power and state administration, and to elect heads of subdistricts and districts according to the wishes of the people;

To announce special days for visits to inhabitants of villages and cities located in zones under the control of revolutionary sovereignty;

To invite the heads of armed opposition groups for talks, with guarantees of their safe return;

To sign agreements with armed opposition groups ready for reconciliation;

To ensure the security of projects and particular establishments;

To establish regional officials; and

To give permission for the delivery and sale of primary goods in localities not falling within revolutionary sovereignty.

The inhabitants of villages, subdistricts, and districts who have stopped active struggle against revolutionary sovereignty can travel free throughout the DRA to see their relatives,to carry out religious ceremonies or to learn the truth about the objectives and tasks of the April Revolution., Those who wish can visit the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, the Council of Ministers, and all party, state, and social bodies. They will be warmly welcomed everywhere. Centers for the distribution of primary goods, and health and health adversity centers will be opened in all provincial capitals for those who return.

4. As a sign of its sincere efforts for reconciliation and for a nationwide agreement, the DRA Revolutionary Council announces a special decree releasing prisoners who undertake not to perpetrate hostile actions against the revolutionary people of Afghanistan.

5. The DRA Revolutionary Council announces that all subjects of Afghanistan in the ranks of the enemy who now understand their patriotic duty and have laid down their arms will be pardoned by the homeland and the people. The people will pardon them. They will receive mutual understanding, sympathy, and support from all the state organs of the DRA. We are ready to pardon those who are deceived, to soothe those who are annoyed, to warmly embrace them, to help the poor and treat the sick; we are ceady for a fraternal meeting with all these in our common homeland, free Afghanistan.

The DRA Revolutionary Council announces that wise ability without political selfishness and a readiness to give concessions

to each other are the manifestation of goodwill and readiness for the establishment of national unity. We support national reconciliation and have full belief in the will of God. The day is not far away when we will see the tears of joy of the returned refugees, restored factories, cities, and green gardens of our beautiful country.

The DRA Revolutionary Council announces that the sacred religion of Islam is the religion of Afghanistan. This will be embodied in the second article of the country's new Constitution.

The people's sovereignty will strive to create a national unity government, even to the extent of giving it a coalition nature attracting broad political forces.

The people's sovereignty will assist in creating favorable conditions for the return home of the limited Soviet contingents. This requires a guaranteed end to interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and their nonresumption.

Let peace put its shadow on the ancient territory of Afghanistan. Let the sound of shells be quiet for ever. May God grant us success.

Bhutanese Foreign Minister Arrives 5 Jan

BK051609 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Bhutanese Foreign Minister Lyonpo Dawa Tsering arrived in Dhaka today on a 3-day visit. He will attend an international seminar on the security of the small states beginning in the capital tomorrow. President Ershad will inaugurate the seminar.

Ershad Greets 'Arafat on Palestine 'National Day'

BK010346 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] President Ershad has reiterated Bangladesh's total support to the just cause of the people of Palestine. In a message to PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the National Day of Palestine, the president said: We hope the PLO will achieve the cherished goal of establishing a homeland of their own. The president said he is confident that fraternal relations between the people of Bangladesh and Palestine will be further strengthened in future.

Postponement of Chowdhury's USSR Visit Reported

BK041539 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 19 Dec 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] A planned official visit of Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury to the Soviet Union scheduled later this month has been put off while new date for the trip will be rearranged soon, it was reliably learnt in Dhaka on Thursday.

Sources told BSS *[Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha]* on Thursday that the visit, the first by a Bangladesh Foreign Minister to Moscow since 1975, was being rearranged as a result of the extension of the current United Nations General Assembly session of which Mr Chowdhury is the President.

According to an earlier schedule Foreign Minister Chowdhury was to undertake the trip to Moscow at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze from December 25 to 29.

The visit is seen here as well as in Moscow "as an important event" aimed at giving new impetus to furthering existing bilateral relations between the two countries diplomatic observers believed.

Sources said that another important factor leading to the "rearrangement" of the visit was the inability on the part of the Bangladesh Foreign Minister to return from New York for consultations at Dhaka "considered essential before undertaking such a visit".

Sources here believed that the Soviet authorities had expressed "complete understanding of reasons" for such rearrangement and said that the Bangladesh Foreign Minister had already requested the Soviet Foreign Minister to Kremlin in any month from March next year.

Considering the increasingly developing politico-economic and other relations with the Soviet Union sources believed that Dhaka had been attaching "great importance" to the proposed visit of Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury to Moscow and it was expected that the visit would take place in the near future.

'First batch' of MiG-29's Arrives From USSR

BK040302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] The first batch of the MiG-29 fighter aircraft has arrived in India from the Soviet Union. The planes are said to have been brought in parts and will be assembled at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. India is the first country outside the Warsaw Pact countries to get these advanced aircraft.

Soviet Air Chief Discusses Air Defense Issues

BK041413 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 20 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 19 — Soviet help involving a viable air defence for the country was understood to have figured at the meeting Minister of State for Defence Arun Singh had with the visiting Chief of the Soviet Air Defence Forces, Air Chief Marshal A.I. Koldunov.

The meeting today was officially described as a routine one. However, it is part of the continuing process of bilateral relations on the defence field. The subject had been discussed in some details when Mr Singh visited the Soviet Union last month at the head of a high level military delegation.

The visit of the Soviet Air Defence Chief is in response to an invitation by the Indian Air Force Chief, Air Chief Marshal D. A. La Fontaine. There were meetings with the three services chiefs and with officials.

Air defence has been one of the major issues with the Indian defence leadership which has acquired urgency in view of the prospects of Pakistan acquiring, not only up to a hundred F-16 combat aircraft from the U.S. but also an airborne early warning system, which the U.S. may either sell or deploy over Pakistani territory.

While India is known to be evolving its own air defence system with the airborne early warning system being a crucial part of it, it is keen to make all possible preparation even as the level of sophistication of air armaments is increased in the coming years. Particularly, India requires a system that will detect low-flying air incursions.

The other issue that has figured during Air Chief Marshal Koldunov's visit is the firming up of the delivery schedule of the multirole MiG-29 aircraft that India is getting from the Soviet Union. As per present indications, 40 aircraft are to be acquired outright in a phased manner, a bulk of them coming by the end of next year, followed by production at home.

USSR Offers Airborne Early Warning System

BK050830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0757 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 5 (AFP) — The Soviet Union has offered India its giant military transport plane, the IL-76, equipped with Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) to match a reported U.S. offer to Pakistan, press reports said here Monday.

The Soviet offer followed discussions between defence officials during Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India in December.

But the Indian Air Force is reluctant to take up the offer as the IL-76 has a limited range in picking up low-flying targets or in penetrating ground clutter, the *United News of India* (UNI) reported.

The U.S. E-3A Sentry class AWACS offered to Pakistan are more sophisticated and can monitor the movement of more than 1,000 aircraft at different altitudes, the news agency quoted defence experts as saying.

Experts also feared that imports of AWACS, from whatever sources, could jeopardise an indigenous programme to build Aerospace Surveillance and Warning Control (ASWAC) SYSTEMS, UNI said.

The programme has been delayed because of bureaucratic red tape despite experts' insistence that it be speeded up to provide the Air Force some form of early warning system by the 1990's.

A five-year-old, 1.5-billion-dollar plan to build an Airborne Early Warning System (AEWS), a part of the ASWAC programme, is near its project definition stage, defence sources told *Agence France-Presse*.

Two propeller-driven airframes, built in India under AVRO licence, have been chosen for the AEWS. The aircraft was originally scheduled to have its first test flight in 1988 but it has been delayed by two years due to red tape.

The defense sources said Moscow had also offered India its Maritime Reconnaissance Aircraft (MRA) on an IL-36 airframe.

The Indian Navy, however is interested in an updated version of the MRA and is shopping for the Soviet-built TU-142 Bear MRA which has an electronic range of 13,000 kilometres (7,800 miles), the sources added.

Moscow accounts for nearly 70 per cent of India's arms supplies. Soviet-built MiG-21 jet fighters form the backbone of the Indian Air Force and India took delivery last week of a first batch of advanced MiG-29s, the most formidable frontline aircraft in the Soviet inventory.

The reported U.S. decision to give AWACS to Pakistan, with which India has fought three wars since independence in 1947, was seen by analysts to have further strengthened defence cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, bound by a 1971 friendship treaty.

Janata Party Wins District Polls in Karnataka

BK041639 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] All the results of the Zila Parishad [district council] elections in Karnataka have come in. The ruling Janata Party

has gained control in 17 out of 19 districts. The final party position is: total seats 887, elections held 885; Janata Party, 449; Congress-I, 395. [figures as heard]

The chief minister, Mr Ramakrishna Hegde, has said with the Congress-I winning a substantial number of seats, most of the Zila Parishads will have a strong opposition. Talking to our Bangalore correspondent, he said this will keep the ruling party alert.

Meanwhile, the Congress-I leaders have alleged large scale rigging in the elections. The pradesh [state] Congress-I president, Mr Oscar Fernandes, charged the state government with misuse of official machinery.

Janata Demands Steps To End Border Infiltration

BK041255 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] The Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP] has demanded immediate steps to stop infiltration of foreigners into the border states. The demand comes in a resolution adopted at the 3-day meeting of the party's national council, which ended in Vijayawada today.

The resolution accuses the CPI-M in West Bengal and the Congress-I at the center of enlisting foreigners as voters to gain political power. It demands a number of steps to check infiltration, including deporting foreigners, maintenance of a national register of citizens, fencing of the Indo-Bangladesh border, increase in the number of checkposts, and creation of a security belt along the western border.

Claims of Seized Pakistani Trawlers 'Unfounded'

BK021559 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1556 GMT 2 Jan 87

[2 January statement by official spokesman]

[Text] There have been a number of reports in the Pakistan press suggesting that Indian Navy ships conducting exercises near Pakistan territorial waters had seized 46 Pakistani fishing trawlers along with over 900 crew members since November 1986 are totally unfounded. [sentence as received] The facts of the case are that no naval exercises have been conducted by India near Pakistani territorial waters and no seizures of Pakistani fishing trawlers have been effectuated by Indian Naval units. However in recent weeks 16 Pakistani trawlers were captured by Indian coastal authorities whilst illegally in London waters. [as recieved] Particulars of the captured vessels along with the list of crew members have been furnished to the Pakistan Government.

All Pakistani crew members will be dealt with under the law and thereafter repatriated after serving their sentences, if any. In fact, of these 227 captured persons 12 members of crew taken into custody in the initial incident in October 1986 have already been returned to Pakistan. It is hoped that such unfounded allegations will not be made in future since it is our sincere endeavour to make our bilateral relations in the spirit of the Simla agreement.

Meeting With Bangladesh Border Officials Held

BK031359 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] A meeting of the sector commanders of the Border Security Force [BSF] and Bangladesh Rifles [BDR] was held in Ramgarh of Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh yesterday. They discussed recent tension in Sabrum subdivision of Tripura and Ramgarh sector of the India-Bangladesh international border. The BSF deputy inspector general of Tripura, Mr B.N. Bhattacharya, told our Agartala correspondent that the meeting helped defuse tension building up in the border area. BDR also agreed to take back about 700 tribal refugees who crossed over to India and took shelter in refugee camps recently.

Explosions in Madras; None Injured, Damage Minor

Windows Shattered at Bus Station

BK030919 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] There has been another bomb explosion in Madras. The blast occurred at the Nungambakkam bus terminal in the city last evening shattering the glass panes of an empty bus. However, no one was injured.

Railway Shed Bombed

BK040328 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] There was another bomb explosion in Madras last night. A railway spokesman said the blast occurred in the goods shed of Egmore Station. An empty wagon was slightly damaged. No one was injured in the incident. Investigations are on. This is the third blast in the city in the last 3 days.

Airport Wall Bombed

BK050328 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] A bomb exploded at the compound wall of the Meenampakkam International Airport terminal in Madras last night. According to the director general of police, it was a minor explosion and caused slight damage to the wall. No one was injured. Police officials and explosive experts are investigating.

Tamil Militants End Fast; Jaffna Fuel Cut Off

BK021625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] The Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization [TELO] leaders ended their week-long fast in Madras today. This follows an assurance from the minister of state for home, Mr P. Chidambaram, to meet and discuss with them their demands. The TELO secretary general, Mr Selvam, and the army commander of the organization, Mr Bobby, along with 73 members undertook the

fast on the 27th of last month demanding the release of those TELO members under detention.

In Sri Lanka, fuel supply to Jaffna peninsula has been temporarily stopped. The Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation announced this in its Tamil language bulletin but did not give the reason for the stoppage. Our Colombo correspondent, Plabon Majumder, reports that private operators have not been allowed to take fuel from Anuradhapura since last Wednesday [31 December]. Those who went to the Jaffna Fort Army Camp to get permission to bring fuel were told that the issue of permits has been stopped. Meanwhile, the chief of the Joint Operation Command, General Cyril Ranatunge, has warned that the army will have to take action if the militants try to set up civil administration in Jaffna peninsula.

TIMES OF INDIA Comments on Karachi Violence

BK041159 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 16 Dec 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Holocaust in Karachi"]

[Text] The conflict between the Pathans and the Urdu-speaking people in Karachi is not new. It is almost as old as Pakistan. The two groups have all along distrusted and even hated each other. But of late, the conflict has become exceedingly bitter. Only last month, rioting between the two communities left at least 58 dead and many more injured. The rioting broke out again on Sunday, leading to the massacre of at least 54 persons. The ferocity of what happened is evident from agency reports. According to these reports, women and children were dragged from their houses and beaten, teenagers were tossed into blazing houses (350 shops and houses had been set on fire), young boys stabbed and their skulls smashed. On all available accounts, the Pathans took the initiative. Armed with Kalashnikov rifles and other weapons, they launched a preplanned attack on the rival Mohajir community. This is understandable in terms of the prevailing tension between the two groups. But it is plausible that the Pathans were infuriated by the anti-drug and anti-arms police raids on them — most of the policemen in Karachi are Urdu-speaking — and directed their fury at the Mohajirs whom they, in any case, hold in utter contempt.

A large number of Pathans come to Karachi in search of jobs and many of them live without their families. As such they are more liable to get drawn into anti-social activities than others. The growth of the heroin trade in recent years has inevitably aggravated this problem. For the Pathans in Karachi have links which go back to opium-growing areas in the NWFP and Afghanistan. As it happens, the sharp rise in drug smuggling, in which the Pathans in Karachi are heavily involved, has been accompanied by an increase in the illegal arms trade on the one hand and an upsurge in communal awareness among the Urdu-speaking people on the other. The arms trade is the direct result of Pakistan's involvement in the arming of Afghan Mujahidins. The Mohajirs from India have always seen themselves as a beleaguered community and resented the Punjabi-Pathan domination. But this self-awareness has grown, as rule by the predominantly Punjabi-Pathan army has continued, in one form or another. None of these developments is unexpected. Perceptive Pakistani observers have said that the presence of three million Afghan refugees, many of them armed and otherwise well-provided for by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and American allies such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt, would strain the country's social fabric. They have also drawn attention to the growth of drug smuggling and the illegal trade in arms and pointed out that it was inconceivable that the Soviet and Afghan authorities in Kabul would not one day retaliate against Pakistan. We are in no position to say that Kabul has finally reacted to Islamabad's provocations. But no one need be surprised if it has. The Zia regime has been playing with fire and it is possible that it has singed its fingers.

Sind Governor Jahandad Khan Resigns 4 Jan

BK041335 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] It was officially announced in Islamabad today that Lieutenant General, retired, Jahandad Khan has resigned from the office of the Sind governor with immediate effect. The president has accepted the resignation and appreciated the services rendered by Lt Gen, retired, Jahandad Khan during his tenure of office. The president said Lt Gen, retired, Jahandad Khan has had long and meritorious record of service in the Army and later as governor of Sind. He discharged his duties very diligently, honestly, and with great sense of patriotism. The president wished him well in his retired life.

Resignation Said 'in Wake of Riots'

BK041108 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Karachi, Pakistan, Jan 4 (AFP) — The governor of Sind Province, southern Pakistan, resigned Sunday in the wake of last month's bloody ethnic riots in which about 170 people died and several hundreds were injured, it was officially announced here.

The governor's resignation came four days after the collective resignation of the province's ministers. However, chief minister Syed Ghaus Ali Shah, who is directly responsible for the maintenance of law and order, did not resign.

The governor and the chief minister have been criticized for their handling of the communal riots, which broke out in Karachi on December 14 following a clean-up operation launched by the authorities against narcotic traffickers and arms smugglers in the Pathan-dominated Sohrab Goth suburbs.

The Pathans retaliated against the Urdu-speaking Mohajir population, unleashing the riots. The situation was brought under control by the Army after curfew was imposed in the affected areas.

Ashraf Tabani Replaces Khan

BK041529 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Excerpt] It was officially in announced in Islamabad today that the president has appointed Ashraf W. Tabani as Sind governor in place of Lieutenant General, retired, Jahandad Khan who has resigned. The swearing-in ceremony will take place in Karachi tomorrow. The governer-designate met with president at the Presidency in Islamabad today. He later called on Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo in Rawalpindi. The governor-designate of Sind had graduated in science and textile engineering in 1952 and was elected the chairman of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in 1970. [passage omitted]

Ashraf Tabani Sworn in

BK050624 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Mr Ashraf Wali Mohammad Tabani took the oath of office as the governor of Sind in a simple and dignified ceremony in Karachi this morning. Chief Justice of the Sind High Court Justice Nayimuddin administered the oath of office. The function was attended by Chief Minister Syed Ghaus Ali Shah, Sind high court judges, ex-provincial ministers, corps commanders, provincial assembly members and prominent citizens.

Cabinet Meeting Reviews Law, Order Situation

BK041550 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The federal cabinet meeting in Rawalpindi today discussed the general law and order situation in the context of geopolitical developments and with special reference to Karachi in the wake of actions taken against persons involved in illegal arms trade and smuggling of narcotics. The cabinet, which was presided over by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, felt that although the Karachi situation is fast returning to normalcy, steps should be taken at provincial level to ensure that provocative incidents are not allowed to recur. The question of compensation and ways to ameliorate the sufferings of the affected families were also reviewed.

The cabinet noted the increase in the incidents of sabotage and subversion in the North-West Frontier Province and reviewed the steps being taken to combat them. The cabinet decided that effective political and administrative steps should be taken to deal sternly with antinational activities and to give harsh punishment to those involved in such activities.

The cabinet was also briefed concerning the outcome of the recent India-Pakistan official-level talks. The cabinet appreciated the efforts made at the meetings of the interior and foreign secretaries of the two countries and expressed the confidence that the hopes pinned on the concrete outcome of these meetings will be fulfilled. The cabinet also approved the Hajj policy for 1987. The details of the policy will be announced by federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting Qazi Abdul Majid Abid at a news conference in Islamabad tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Islamabad Possible Site for Next ICO Summit

BK031644 Hong Kong AFP in English 1620 GMT 3 Jan 87

[By Samit Zubeiri]

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 3 (AFP) — Pakistan is being considered as a possible alternative venue for the fifth summit of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), following Iran's refusal to send a delegation to Kuwait, diplomatic sources said here Saturday.

The summit is scheduled from Jan 26, but the sources here said it may to be delayed as efforts by "many Moslem countries" were

underway to convince Iran to attend this "very important" session, which would focus on the Gulf war.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ali Mohammad Besharati, cited by Iran's *Islamic Republic News Agency*, said Friday that Tehran would send a high level delegation to the meeting, but only if it took place elsewhere.

The Iranian refusal is over the host state's support of Iraq in the Gulf war, the same reason Tehran gave for boycotting the last last two OIC summits, in Saudi Arabia in 1981 and Morocco in 1984.

Iranian Ambassador to Islamabad, M. M. Musavi told *Agence-France Presse* on Saturday that "Kuwait is not a secure place for Iran to send a high-powered delegation," adding that Iraqi warplanes overflew Kuwait en route to bombing Iran. He said that "many Islamic countries are eager to see Iran participating in the OIC summit" but the venue should be switched to a "neutral Moslem country." "Iran would of course be ready" to attend a Pakistan summit, he said.

The summit has a 10-member peace committee, which includes Pakistani President Mohammed Ziaul-Haq, but despite frequent visit to the warring capitals [the committee] has failed to achieve a breakthrough.

OIC Secretary-General Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, a Pakistani jurist, said in a recent interview that the peace committee had formulated a set of recommendations to end the Gulf war. They envisaged a phased programme beginning with a ceasefire and then an exchange of prisoners, to be followed by deciding the thorny question of declaring who was the aggressor. The two countries were rigid on this but he said "some headway" had been made. He hoped the presence of high-level Iraqi and Iranian delegations at the summit would facilitate the peace process.

Mr Pirzada failed to persuade Iran during a recent trip to Tehran to attend the summit, and Foreign Ministry sources here said Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan may visit the Iranian capital in a last ditch attempt.

The ministry sources refused to comment on the possibility of a summit switch to Pakistan, as any announcement would have to come from OIC headquarters in Jeddah. Sources here said if it were switched to Pakistan the summit would be delayed for weeks and maybe months.

Pakistan has placed great importance on the gathering, which Mr Pirzada said would consider "practical measures" for the unity of the Islamic world, including the formation of an Islamic common market and an Islamic peace force. Pakistan hosted the second summit at Lahore in 1974.

Envoy on Better Economic Relations With USSR

BK040249 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] The Pakistani ambassador to Soviet Union, Shahid M. Amin, has said there are adequate possibilities for better relations in areas such as trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. He was speaking on relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union at International Affairs Institute in Karachi yesterday.

Daily on Foreign Secretary Sattar's USSR Visit

BK031235 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 12 Dec 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Sattar's Mission to Moscow"]

[Text] It now appears that Foreign Secretary Sattar's talks in the Soviet capital have been of more than routine significance. Apart from a review of bilateral relations, the two sides have also discussed the latest developments in the UN-sponsored search for a negotiated settlement of the Afghanistan problem. Significantly Radio Moscow's commentary on Sattar's meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shervardnadze has reiterated Russian anxiety for an early political solution of the Afghanistan issue and expressed the hope that Pakistan will adopt a constructive and realistic attitude in this connection.

The timing of Sattar's visit to Moscow is meaningful too. It follows UN mediator's crucial shuttle to the region to break the impasse in the Geneva peace process and precedes the February round of negotiations where the only point at issue is the timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Is some give and take in the offing? The possibility cannot be entirely ruled out. while Cordovez at his Wednesday's press conference in New York sounded optimistic, coincidentally Soviet envoy in Pakistan also talked of possible 'good news' in this context the same day at Karachi. In Pakistan too the person of the importance of former foreign minister Agha Shahi has spoken of the need for a more flexible posture on the part of Islamabad on the time-frame of withdrawal. Cynicism in certain rabidly anti-Soviet quarters here notwithstanding, the moves on the Afghanistan front will be watched with eagerness and hope over the next few weeks.

For the development of Pak-Soviet bilateral relations as well as normalisation of India-Pakistan relations too, this week's parleys in Moscow may have some important positive fall-outs in the months to come. The first sign of this is the visit to Pakistan of a high level Soviet delegation due next week. Moscow's invitation for talks to the Foreign Secretary followed Soviet leader Gorbachev's visit to Delhi where he scrupulously avoided any expression of anti-Pakistan sentiment. Radio Moscow in its commentary has also referred to the objective of promotion of peace in Asia. Clearly such a peace is meaningless without lasting India-Pakistan detente in the region. In playing host to Sattar, Moscow may have been playing some role in easing some of the new tension which has recently crept in their relations. Such a role also fits into the new Soviet-Asian strategy comprehensively unfolded in his now famous Vladivostok speech last July.

Officials Discuss Border Issues With Iran

LD032007 Tehran IRNA in English 1944 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Islamabad, Jan. 3, IRNA — Officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan discussed border issues of the two countries at Nushki, 90 kms west of Quetta (Pakistan), according to Pakistan's Urdu daily *Nawa-e Waqt* Saturday. The daily said the Iranian delegation led by Hoseyn Aqazeinali discussed with Pakistani officials Friday ways for improving border security to prevent smuggling. The Lahore-based daily further said that the Iranian delegation also held talks with municipal authorities of Quetta City on issues of mutual interests.

Commentary Questions Kabul Peace Plan

BK031415 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Ghani Erabi Commentary]

[Text] While there can be no dispute with the Kabul regime's declared goal of an independent, nonaligned Afghanistan under a neutral coalition government, there is some question whether this can be achieved with the action plan unilaterally announced yesterday by the Communist Party leader, Najibullah. The plan envisages a cease-fire with effect from 15 January as part of a so-called process of national reconciliation leading possibly to the creation of a coalition government that includes opposition members. According to the Kabul announcement, there is to be a general amnesty, a commitment not to take legal action against individuals for past political activities, a promise to have frank, open contacts with the gangs — meaning Afghan resistance groups — as with leaders of past regimes, and Islamic parties inclined to follow what it calls an independent political line. In short, the proposal visualizes a dialogue with political forces now in opposition, who, to quote the announcement, will be able to accept a compromise with the people's regime.

The formulation gives cause for apprehension that the Kabul regime may use the qualifying clauses and the loopholes in the political offer to discriminate against those it fears, such as the freedom fighters it dubs as bands or bandits and the refugees it calls absconders. Also barred from participation will be those who do not subscribe to the stipulations of the 1 January announcement, which means all those who do not agree to the consolidation of the so-called gains of the revolution or to the formation of a regime faithful to friendship with the Soviet Union, which might involve endorsing the 250 odd accords and agreements that tie Afghanistan to the Soviet Union.

The Afghan resistance may legitimately point out if the Afghan people were to go back to square one, there was no sense of their making the massive sacrifices they have, losing a frightening 1 million in killed and a solid 5 million as hapless refugees. Also, they may well ask where is an agreed framework for carrying out a national reconciliation of forming a coalition government and who will underwrite its faithful implementation and guarantee it against abuse, which will be the neutral authority in the interim. Dr Najibullah has said nothing about it or any negotiations held or contacts made with legitimate leaders of the Afghan resistance.

According to a critic, his announcement sounds more like the arrogant throwing of trumps than the beginning of a respectable process of negotiations, such as the one that ended the Vietnam conflict. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Afghan mujahidin are said to be unimpressed, to quote the BBC. The first public reaction of the major mujahidin group — the Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan — has been voiced by its president, Mr Gulbuddin Hkkmatyar, who has stated categorically that the freedom fighters are not ready to stop fighting or (?for) discussions as long as, to quote him, there would be a single Soviet soldier present in Afghanistan. Even if this was brushed aside as the views of an extremist faction, there exists a broad consensus among the mujahidin inside and outside Afghanistan that so long as the coercive state apparatus in Afghanistan continues to be backed by the military might of an outside power, the country would lack the atmosphere in which delicate political negotiations can take place free of fear.

That fear still stocks [words indistinct] is shown by the latest spurt in Afghan exodus. Over 8,000 are fleeing Afghanistan every month and seeking refugee in Pakistan. If Dr Najibullah's New Year announcement is not to peter out as any empty gesture or be dismissed as a political ploy, he will need [to] create conditions inside Afghanistan that will stem the continuing outflow. World opinion refuses to believe that the poeple in fear of personal safety can ever feel free enough to take part in a political process.

Bomb Blast Kills 2 in Orangi Area of Karachi

BK030929 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] A press note issued by the Karachi East deputy commissioner says that a man and a boy were killed and another person was injured when the hand bomb, which they were making, exploded in Qasba Colony of Orangi Town [in Karachi] yesterday evening. The materials used in the production of the bomb were seized and the affected persons [as heard] were immediately rushed to Abbasi Shahid hospital. The affected family claims that the blast was caused by a gas cylinder explosion. Police investigations are in progress.

Government Relaxes Curfew

BK040225 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] The Karachi administration has announced curfew relaxation in Orangi and Orangi extension areas from 0500 to 2200 [0000 GMT-1700 GMT] today.

Further Violence in Karachi

BK050314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] There was a fresh flare up of violence in Karachi yesterday. Hundreds of supporters of the Mujahir leader who was jailed

during last month's ethnic riots held a rally outside the city's sessions court where he was to appear. Police used lathi [baton] charge and fired tear gas shells to break up the rally. There are also reports of violent incidents in three Mujahir dominated localities of western Karachi. As already reported, the governor of Sind Province, Mr Jahandad Khan, has been relieved of his duties over his inept handling of the ethnic riots. He has been succeeded by Ashraf Tabani, a former minister.

SRI LANKA

LTTE Launches New Party To Mobilize Support

BK021734 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam in Tamil 1330 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) have launched a new political party called the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam People's Front. It seems that the aim of forming this party is to mobilize the support of those Tamil people who are (?not so active) and scattered, and to execute future plans. Reports from there [Jaffna] say that the leaders of the LTTE have released the above information to the mass media in Jaffna. The leaders of the LTTE have said that this party will not take part in elections. But, political observers say that their aim is to separate those people who were influenced by the Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF] until 1983, and bring them under the control of LTTE.

Jaffna area leaders said that the LTTE People's Front will function under the LTTE led by Velupillai Prabhakaran. It is to be noted that Prabhakaran and Kittu expressed their opinion earlier that there should be single party rule in Jaffna. It is understood that the new LTTE party will release its manifesto at the end of this month.

Political circles say the formation of such a party amid peace talks now is a new turn [word indistinct] These circles pointed out that although the LTTE is prepared to accept the provincial council system due to Indian pressure they also want to maintain their army. As expected, the LTTE Secretariat did not function yesterday.

LTTE Sets Preconditions for Direct Talks

BK041134 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, LTTE, have set preconditions for starting talks with the Sri Lanka Government on ending the ethnic crisis. The LTTE told reporters in Madras that they wanted the release of 3,000 Tamils detained by the Sri Lankan Government, the repeal of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, resettlement of refugees, and the abolition of surveillance zones. The group's spokesman, Anthony Balasingham, quoted by the *Press Trust of India* news agency in a dispatch from LTTE headquarters in Madras, said that even then there could be no direct negotiations with Colombo, and the Indian Government will have to be involved.

Referring to earlier LTTE threat to declare an independent state in the north and the east of the island on the 1st of January, Balasingham was quoted by PTI as saying that there was no point in doing so without establishing total control in the east. He said the LTTE had immobilized two other terrorist organizations and called on New Delhi and Colombo to recognize it as the sole representative of the Sri Lankan Tamils. Balasingham said there was no possibility of talks with Colombo without a radical change in the Sri Lanka Government's opposition to a merger of the north and the east.

Tamil Declaration of Independence 'Failure'

BK021530 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1437 GMT 2 Jan 87

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Jan 02 (LANKA PUWATH) — The Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) by Velupullai Prabhakaran was an absolute failure, a senior official told LANKA PUWATH tonight. The Sri Lankan Government has in no uncertain terms told Prabhakaran that Sri Lanka is not UDI.

Today there is a division between Kittu and a man called Kanagaratnam alias Rahim.

Jaffna is feeling the pinch. Fuel has been stopped and other items may stop going to Jaffna the sources said.

If they want a war we will give them a war. All we want is peace and peace [as received] the sources said.

Tamil Radio on Government, Militants 'Goodwill'

BK040814 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam in Tamil 1330 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] The signs of goodwill between the Sri Lankan Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam have started showing up. The official goodwill delegation which met Kittu in Jaffna have been holding talks with Balasingham in Madras now. Besides, in response to the current (?mission) the plan of the LTTE to open a secretariat in Jaffna has also been postponed temporarily. According to reports from Colombo, the release of (?500 persons) detained in (Busa) camp is beign seriously considered. Communist Party of Tamil Eelam sincerely supports any move toward peace. We request the Governemnt of Sri Lanka and the LTTE to move ahead toward direct negotiations.

The question whether or not India would continue its cooperation and efforts for a settlement of the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka, has risen in political circles. These circles opine that India's continued cooperation may not be extended in case the Tamil groups do not come to a conclusion after holding talks with the Sri Lankan Government based on its proposals for a settlement of the ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka.

Meanwhile, reports from New Delhi yesterday say that Janata party leader Bajpai urged the Indian Government to press diplomatically for a solution to the problem of the Sri Lankan Tamils. It was reported that India would like the Tamil groups to hold talks with the Sri Lankan Government before next month and come to a good settlement. However, if the Tamil groups neglect these talks there will not be any use in India's continuous efforts. Political circles say that India has not given up its efforts as Tamil groups have announced that they will hold talks with the Sri Lankan Government only with the concurrence of the Indian Government. The political circles also say that India may be constrained to give up these efforts within the next few months. At the same time, the Indian ministers of state are expected to come to Madras any time to hold talks with the freedom fighters of Tamil Eelam. Indian Janata party leader Bajpai has said on

Thursday [1 January] that the Indian Government should press diplomatically for a solution to the problem of the Sri Lankan Tamils. Yesterday's reports from New Delhi say that Bajpai, who stressed the need for finding a solution to this problem without affecting the unity of Sri Lanka and (?this issue), has also said that the Tamils have been neglected since 1948.

Khamene'i Comments on Islamic Summit Venue

LD051120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] This morning President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i received the new Indonesian ambassador in the Islamic Republic and accepted his credentials. According to a Central News Unit report, the new ambassador, having conveyed the warm greetings of President Suharto, expressed the hope that his tireless efforts might lead to the expansion of bilateral relations and cooperation.

Afterward, President Khamene'i, wishing success for the new Indonesian ambassador's efforts to expand the two countries' commercial, cultural, and diplomatic ties, said: Indonesia is a largeMuslim country, with which we want to expand our relations. Emphasizing the need for maximum solidarity in the Islamic world, the president said: We believe that in order to hold the forthcoming Islamic summit in a fruitful and satisfactory manner, it is necessary to establish suitable understanding and cooperation amongst Muslim countries.

He stressed that, fortunately, after Iran's statement to the effect that Kuwait is not a suitable venue for the Islamic summit conference, it is felt that advocates of this view are numerous in the Islamic world. The president said: We are not satisfied that just because of our commitment to hold the conference in Kuwait, it should be held there in either a half-hearted manner or not be held at all. Rather, we would prefer to convene the conference as seriously and strongly as possible, even with a few months' delay, at a more suitable venue.

Concluding his remarks and citing the importance of the oil issue and coordination between the OPEC members and Indonesia's membership, the president stressed the need to achieve the true production and oil prices.

UAE Press on Possible Delay, Move of ICO Summit

LD041452 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Iran's opposition to convening the Islamic Conference in Kuwait will probably delay the meeting of this conference, according to the newspapers of the UAE. While announcing this piece of information, they added: Iran's strong objection to convening the conference of the leaders of Islamic countries in Kuwait will most probably cause a delay in the date of the meeting of that conference, and perhaps ultimately, will result in the convening of the conference in Pakistan.

The newspaper *Al-Khalij*, while stressing the importance of this issue and quoting informed sources in Damascus, writes: The Kuwaiti foreign minister's trip to Syria was, broadly speaking, aimed at persuading Hafiz al-Asad to participate in the Conference of Islamic countries in Kuwait and to ask him to help in gaining Iran's agreement to alter its stance with regard to that conference. *Al-Khalij* wrotes: Speculation is that Sharif al-Din Pirzada will arrive in Kuwait tomorrow and will hold important talks with Kuwaiti officials on this issue.

Musavi Says Kuwait as Summit Venue 'Unwise'

LD041748 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 4, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here Sunday that the Islamic Republic opposes the holding of the upcoming summit meet of Muslim states in Kuwait because Iraqi-backed terrorist groups are active in that country and also because Iraqi warplanes routinely violate Kuwaiti airspace.

Speaking to reporters after a cabinet session here, Musavi reiterated that it would be unwise for the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) to hold the upcoming summit in Kuwait.

The prime minister furthermore expressed regret that Kuwaiti rulers had tied their fate to that of Iraq's Saddam Husayn without thinking of their own interests since the outbreak of the Iraqi-imposed war in 1980.

Musavi also said that Kuwait is in fact acting like an Iraqi province and is not neutral in the imposed war. As a result, he added, if the meet is held in Kuwait it would certainly gain no fruitful results.

On other countries qualified to host the summit, the premier said that Pakistan and other Muslim countries which have been impartial in the Iraqi-imposed war would be good venue for the conference.

Asked about the measures taken by Iran to secure the unfreezing of dlrs 500 million of over dlrs 3.3 b. [as received] to Iran, Premier Musavi said that Iran-U.S. talks on the matter were held upon the recommendation of the International Court of Justice at The Hague for what he described as a "definite period of time." "If there is no result Iran will bring up the case in the World Court again," he said. He also said that the issue had served to expose the deep hypocrisy and viciousness of the U.S., a country which he said boasts of protecting human rights. Prime Minsiter Musavi also castigated the Washington government for acting in an arbitrarily unfair manner in the dispute, which case he said was quite clear.

On the possibility of Reagan's resignation in near future because of his failing physical and mental health, Musavi said what was most important from the recent crisis at the black (White) house was that it revealed the weakness of arrogant powers in the face of world public opinion.

On Iran's response to countries backing the Baghdad government, Musavi emphasized that "our policy in relation with these countries is one of tit-for-tat blows. We will never forgive a country which has helped our enemy and will take revenge upon them." Premier Musavi said that it would be in the interest of the Persian Gulf countries to separate their fate from that of Saddam Husayn.

Special Judge at Hague Tribunal Interviewed
LD051125 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] The Iranian special judge at The Hague tribunal [presiding over the Iran-U.S. financial disputes] gave an exclusive interview to our correspondent yesterday evening, during which he detailed the content of the Algiers accord, the formation of the panel of judges, and the means of representation by and organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran at The Hague tribunal, and noting the number of applications that have been considered since the setting up of the tribunal, he said:

Overall, some 900 major claims, that is those involving more than $250,000, 2,700 small claims, nearly 70 disputes between the Governments of Iran and the United States, and 22 disputes open to interpretation [as heard] have been submitted at The Hague tribunal. These cover some 4,000 cases which shows that an enormous task of judgment is in progress at The Hague from the viewpoint of number, diversity of spheres, and the total claims for damage.

Noting the duties and method of judgment at The Hague tribunal and the number of finalized claims for voting, he said: Some 140 cases have been resolved by agreement and negotiation. Another 120 cases were submitted to the tribunal and were resolved after delivering pleas and following votes on the basis of pleas. Overall the total sums paid amount to approximately $710 million. Of this amount, nearly $500 million has been agreed to and the remainder has been paid by tribunal decrees.

Pointing out votes in favor of Iran, he said: Of the money deposited in the United States by Iran, $3,667 million was the subject of claims by a banking syndicate. In accordance with documents [as heard], facilities were made available to the U.S. Federal Reserve [preceding three words in English] in order that the syndicated loans to Iran may be paid back to the banking syndicate. These claims had already been resolved and the total sum was to have been paid out. Following payments, it was made clear that around $300 million remained at the Federal Reserve. This figure, including interest due, has now reached around $500 million.

He added: The United States claimed that, first, in accordance with the Algiers accord and the guarantee documents, there was no mechanism envisaged for payment of the above amount. Second, that The Hague tribunal did not have jurisdiction over this case due to its being a specific point of reference and due to its jurisdiction being limited to specific cases stipulated by the accord. The United States relied particularly on the point of jurisdiction and hoped that The Hague tribunal would issue a declaration of lack of jurisdiction; given the existing conditions there was a possibility of such an occurance. However, thanks to the efforts of the Iranian side, the judges were persuaded that the tribunal had jurisdiction over such disputes, and following lengthy consultations lasting a few months, the tribunal accepted the legitimate case by Iran, passing judgment that the sum should be paid to Iran. The tribunal stipulated that discussions may be held between banking officials from Iran and the United States in order to resolve a dispute involving a small sum around $10 million, and in order that a precise figure for the disputed sum may be reached. This amount should be put aside and the remainder [as heard] should be paid back to Iran by the United States. Discussions on this point are currently underway. However, it is obvious that the United States, by its nature and by resorting to pretexts and excuses, will delay this ruling [as heard].

According to latest reports, the United States has already severed negotiations. Of course, the ruling stipulates that should the United States refuse to pay the above sum and cause obstructions in this connection, Iran can appeal to the tribunal and that the tribunal can decide independently. We hope that the ruling will be effected and the sum made available to Iran.

Acting Foreign Minister Leaves for Damascus
LD041359 Tehran IRNA in English 1353 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 4, IRNA — Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati left here for Damascus Sunday.

During his visit to Syria, Besharati is to discuss with Syrian officials latest regional developments, bilateral relations, and issues relevant to the forthcoming Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) meet.

Appointment of New Envoy to Beirut Approved
LD031146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, in accordance with the proposal of Foreign Minister Velayati and with the approval of President Seyyed 'Ali Khemene'i, Ahmad Dastmalchiyan has been appointed ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut.

Tehran Comments on Cease-Fire in Afghanistan
LD031600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1102 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Unattributed political commentary: "The Efforts of the Marxist Regime of Afghanistan to Establish a National Reconciliation Government"]

[Text] One week after the seventh [as heard] anniversary of the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Red Army troops, General Najibullah, head of the Marxist regime ruling in Afghanistan, appealed last Thursday to that country's Muslim revolutionaries for a cease-fire. Addressing the extraordinary session of the Central Committee of the Afghan Communist Party he announced that he had ordered government forces to observe a cease-fire in the conflict with the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries with effect from 15 January. The puppet Afghan president [as heard] said the cease-fire could be temporary, but that it would become permanent if national reconciliation is achieved. At the same time, he warned that if the Muslim revolutionaries continue the war the government forces will also resume the war.

Official reports say that following this move by the regime ruling in Afghanistan, the leaders of the Muslim mujahidin rejected Najibullah's proposal and asserted that it was a trap and a last-ditch effort and that they will continue the fight until the Marxist regime is overthrown and communism wiped off the face of Afghanistan's political scene. Meanwhile, one of the seven Muslim Afghan guerrilla organizations has issued a statement describing General Najibullah's remarks as empty words intending to mislead international public opinion. The statement says: We shall not give up our struggles and self-sacrifices, and will remain in our trenches.

This proposal by the communist regime of Afghanistan was made against the background of the fact that during the past 8 years and since the Soviet forces' onslaught in December 1979 and the establishment of a Marxist regime in that country, the Muslim Afghan nation, benefitting from Islamic ideology and making it the foundation for the framework of their struggle, has been engaged in a relentless battle — a battle that has been going on uninterrupted across the country's political arena through three Marxist coups, leading Soviet leaders to exercise more flexibility regarding the issue of Afghanistan.

Political observers believe that the flexibility demonstrated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his 28 July statement in Vladivostock to the effect that six battalions of that country's troops would be withdrawn from Afghanistan, as well as the recent changes in the Afghan leadership cadre, the ousting of Babrak Karmal, the installation of Najibullah in his place, and, ultimately, the recent decision of the Afghan president about forming a national reconciliation government encompassing Afghans residing abroad — a decision adopted during his visit to the Soviet Union — are above all due to the selfless struggles of the Muslim Afghan nation which have intensified in recent months.

Over the past 8 years, the regime ruling over Afghanistan has made extensive efforts in the political and cultural fields to consolidate and legitimise its power. However, all these efforts which included the despatch of Muslim children to the Soviet Union for the purposes of ideological education as well as the indirect Geneva negotiations, have been fruitless and have met with the relentless resistance of the Muslim nation of the country — since, in any case, it is the people of Afghanistan themselves who should determine their political destiny freely. This issue itself made the new Soviet leadership, which is adopting a more moderate stand with regard to international and domestic issues, show more flexibility toward the question of Afghanistan.

On the basis of circumstantial evidence, informed observers think that the project for the formation of a national unity government by Najibullah who enjoys the backing of an estimated 115,000 Soviet military forces, is an effort to strengthen still more the Marxist regime ruling over that country. On the other hand, coming at the same time as the resumption of indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan under the supervision of the UN representative in Geneva which will begin in 6 weeks' time, this proposal — even though its acceptance by the Muslim revolutionaries is out of the question — still, it will intensify diplomatic pressure against Pakistan before the start of negotiations. In any case, just as the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have shown over the past 8 years, they have, in response to the request of Najibullah, in their remarks and statements, declared that they will not allow world arrogance to determine their political destiny at the expense of the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries since this choice will be the legitimate right of Afghanistan's Muslim nation.

Velayati Warns UN on Iraqi Chemical Weapons' Use

LD041853 Tehran IRNA in English 1757 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 4, IRNA — The Islamic Republic called on the UN Sunday to despatch a fact-finding team to Iran to inspect the renewed Iraqi use of chemical weapons. International circles were also urged to take serious measures to prevent Iraq from deploying these illegally-banned weapons against Iran.

Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in a message to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar warned that the Islamic Republic's patience was running thin and it would no longer tolerate the attrocities perpetrated by the Ba'thist regims, including its use of chemical weapons.

The message also warned that if international circles did not take due measures immediately against these aggressions, Iran, will be justified in resorting to any available deterrent measure against the Iraqi regime to stop its crimes.

The entire responsibility for such an Iranian deterrent measure would solely rest on the Iraqi regime as well as international circles, including the UN which have so far failed to restrain Baghdad from its repeated use of chemical weapons and violations of international laws, the message said.

Elsewhere in his message, Velayati said that the renewed Iraqi use of chemical weapons against Iran this week indicates Baghdad's unwillingness to observe international laws particularly the 1945 Geneva Convention despite world-wide denunciation of Iraqi deployment of toxic gases, especially the resolution of the UN Security Council.

Iraqis Said Injured by Own Chemical Weapons

LD031031 Tehran IRNA in English 1010 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 3, IRNA — A group of Iraqi forces were also injured in the Iraqi deployment of chemical bombs on Karbala-4 operational theater, disclosed an Iraqi POW who sought asylum in Iran last Tuesday. The POW who was himself slightly injured, told IRNA that when Iranian positions were chemically bombed, the wind started blowing and despite the fact that Iraqi forces were equipped with anti-chemical equipment gear, a number of them were injured.

The POW who requested anonymity, said that he twice witnessed bombardment of Iranian positions. He was provided immediate treatment after being transferred behind front by Iranian medics.

Iraqi planes also mistakenly hit their own positions with chemical weapons several times during the Val-Fajr 8 offensive.

Investigation of Iraqi Treatment of POW's Urged

LD030946 Tehran IRNA in English 0856 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 3 IRNA — The War Information Headquarters head (WIH) warned international organisations about mistreatement of Iranian POW's in Iraq, here Saturday. Speaking to IRNA Kamal Kharrazi said that the Islamic Republic of Iran calls for an investigation into violations of the Geneva Convention regulations by the Iraqi regime concerning the Iranian POW's. Keferring to a Western media report published last Friday, he said that the reports indicate that Iranian POW's in Iraq are being tortured and mistreated.

The *Financial Times* Friday carried a story by its reporters in Iraq who had interviewed Iranian POW's captured in the course of the latest Iranian offensive Karbala-4. According to the report the Iranian POW's were suffering from fresh wounds, did not have a proper clothing, and were shivering from cold. The WIH head further added that such fresh wounds after a week since the offensive shows that the Iranian POW's had been severly tortured by the Iraqi Ba'thist agents.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, he emphasised, seriously follow the issue of mistreatment of Iranian POW's in Iraq in general, and torture of Iranian POW's captured in Karbala-4 offensive in particular. The international organisations, he added, should stop being indifferent towards the issue and seriously investigate repeated violation of human rights by the criminal Baghdad regime.

Conference on Iraqi POW's Release; Red Cross

LD041349 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] The secretary of the Supreme Defense Council and supervisor of the Committee for Iraqi POW Management, held a televised press conference this morning and announced:

The Islamic Republic of Iran will soon free 100 invalid Iraqi POW's. Pointing out the means of releasing the above POW's, he said: A medical commission began work to select the above group. A month ago, the Red Cross requested to take over the affairs of the group, and this has been agreed by the Islamic Republic of Iran. They will be returned to their families by the Red Cross.

Referring to the foreign mercenaries among the Ba'thist forces, he said: The captured subjects of other countries, except Iraq, do not come under international codes defining the status of POW's. These are not given the rights stipuled by Geneva Conventions for POW's. Furthermore, the blood of such persons may be shed with impunity even under international norms. However, the Islamic Republic of Iran has taken these people to be cared for. Among them are a group of Egyptians arrested in Iranian waters and suspected of spying. Of these, 16 have been cleared of the indictment and their release is under review.

Noting the record of the Red Cross work inside POW camps and also misbehavior by some of its officials which led to the Gorgan POW camp incident, and the subsequent halting of their work at POW camps, he said: In accordance with a Red Crescent request, the Supreme Defense Council nas decided, following guarantees from the Red Cross and due apologies to the Islamic Repubblic of Iran, that the organization may resume its work inside the camps. So far, three camps have been visited all of which care for POW's better than the Geneva Convention stipulates; as admitted by the Red Cross.

On the other hand, a number of Iraqi POW's have protested to Red Cross officials about their former behavior, as well as the treatment of POW's by Iraq. A large number of committed POW's have refused to receive Red Cross cards or have torn them up in front of Red Cross officials and thrown them away. Anyhow, the Red Cross has guaranteed to correct its past behavior and will publish reports on its recent visits.

Further Details

LD041614 Tehran IRNA in English 1450 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Tehran, Jan 4, IRNA — A further batch of 100 disabled Iraqi prisoners of war (POW) will soon be released unilaterally, said secretary of the Supreme Defence Council (SDC) 'Ali Nazaran here Sunday. So far 500 disabled or elderly Iraqi POW's have already been released unconditionally by Iran, he added. Speaking at a press conference here, Nazaran said that the decision to release the said POW's was taken late last summer followed by the formation of a medical commission to check the POWs' state of health. Nazaran who is also head of the committee in charge of Iraqi POW's said that they would be released through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) upon the request of the organization.

Commenting on Egyptian and Sudanese mercenaries captured by Iranian forces in the fronts of the Iraqi-imposed war, he said that these were mainly poor labourers working in Iraq, who were forcibly despatched to the war fronts as mercenaries by Iraq's Saddam Husayn. Most of them were killed and a few were captured, Nazaran added. The official said that the Islamic Republic of Iran, inspired by the lofty tenets of Islam, treats the captured Sudanese and Egyptian mercenaries like the Iraqi POW's; although international laws clearly define treatment of them as being different.

On the recent release of some Sudanese POW's during the last month's visit of Sudan's Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to Tehran, Nazaran said that the release was the direct result of the toppling of Ja'far Numayri's regime as well as resumption of Tehran-Khartoum ties. Nazaran furthermore regretted that Sudan has kept the released Sudanese POW's in a separate camp and has not yet reunited them with their families. He, however, called on Sudanese officials to soon reunite them with their families in order to pave the way for the release of other Sudanese POW's still in Iran.

Commenting on the 16 Egyptians arrested in Iran's territorial waters in the northern tip of the Persian Gulf three years ago on charges of espionage, Nazaran said that they will be soon released upon the demand of Egyptian combatant groups and religious personalities opposed to the Mubarak regime. He reit-

erated Iran's firm decision to repatriate them only through Egyptian opposition groups.

On the resumption of the ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] activities in Iran, he said that according to a decision taken by the Supreme Defence Council, the ICRC was asked to make a formal apology prior to the start of its work in the Islamic Republic. After accepting Iran's conditions, the ICRC was permitted to inspect POW camps in Iran upon the approval of the committee in charge of Iraqi POW's and also the Foreign Ministry, he said, adding that three POW camps have so far been inspected by the ICRC. [passage omitted]

On the activities of Iraqi POWs' cultural committee, Nazaran said that 125 schools with 652 classes have so far been established in POW camps in which 6025 POW's were learning to read and write. Some 7919 Iraqi prisoners of war have so far learnt to read and write in these schools, he added.

A few hundred Iraqi POW's who had requested political asylum from public [as received] were released and are now living freely in Iran with their families, he concluded.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqis Bomb Villages; Kill 2

LD021559 Tehran IRNA in English 1540 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Bakhtaran, Jan 2, IRNA — Fourteen Iraqi warplanes bombed Gour-Sefid, Cheshmeh Mournieh villages and Vijnan District in Gilan-e Gharb Thursday. During the raids carried out respectively at 10:25, 11:10, 12:00 GMT, five houses were damaged, two villagers were martyred, and eight others wounded.

Iraqi Air Raid Kills 9 Civilians

LD031705 Tehran IRNA in English 1605 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Yasuj, Bovir Ahmadi va Kohkilvyeh Prov., Jan 3, IRNA — Nine civilians, among them six children and a woman, were martyred and a number of others wounded when intruding Iraqi warplanes bombed residential areas of Gach Saran Saturday afternoon. A school was also damaged in the raid.

Casualty Count Revised

LD041626 Tehran IRNA in English 1351 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Yasuj, Bovir Ahmadi va Kohkiluyeh Prov., Jan 4, IRNA — Saturday's Iraqi bombardment of Ab Shirin village in Gach Saran region has left five people martyred and six wounded, said reports here Sunday. Three one-year-old infants, a three-year-old child, and a 40-year-old man were martyred when intruding Iraqi warplanes damaged a school and destroyed three houses in this village located 10 kms. from the city of Do Gonbadan.

The number of martyrs had been announced nine Saturday.

IRGC on Iraqi Peshmerga Operations

LD031220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] According to a report from Ramadan headquarters, the center of irregular operations of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, Iraqi Kurdish Hezbollahi Peshmergas are continuing their victorious operations. During the past few days, while carrying out a series of successful operations in the Mirgah Sur and Sirwal regions in northern Iraq, despite heavy snowfall and severe frost, they succeeded in attacking several mountain bases of the Zionist enemy using light and heavy weapons, inflicting heavy losses and casualties on the Zionist enemy, and after completing the operations they returned safely to base.

According to the same report, on 28 December the Peshmergas of the Kurdish Democratic Party set an ambush in the Al 'Amadiyah-Dalli area, killing a number of troops of the Saddam regime and succeeded in capturing four Iraqi mercenaries named Sami 'Abd al-Khalil, Darwish Shukri, Salim Hamid, and Hashim Muhammad Shukri, all Bukani [Kurdish tribes] affiliates.

During these operations one Goryunov machine gun was captured by the Peshmergas.

Communique No 2,704

LD021807 Tehran IRNA in English 1558 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 2, IRNA — Some Iranian Muslim combatants were injured when Iraq deployed chemical weapons in a region in the western fronts at 12:00 and 14:00 GMT Wednesday (Dec 31), according to a military communique released here Friday. Communique Number 2,704 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said Gendarmerie patrols in the southern fronts killed or wounded some Iraqi troops and destroyed some gun-emplacements and observation posts of theirs.

Exchange of artillery fire raged sporadically in the western fronts over Thursday, being somewhat more intense in Naft-e Shah, Sumar, and Kani-Sheykh where Iraqi forces sustained considerable casualties, said the communique.

An Iraqi patrol unit was reconnoitered in Mehran operational region and was forced to flee sustaining heavy casualties, it added.

In northwestern fronts, the communique said, Muslim combatants of Iran defended their positions and dispatched reconnaissance patrols. It added that Iranian shelling inflicted substantial casualties and damage on the enemy. Also enemy mine fields were defused.

Iraqi artillery fire was silenced and some enemy tanks demolished when the Muslim combatants shelled Irsqi positions in southern fronts. Exchange of fire was more intense in Nahr Anbar region, the communique said.

In Chazabeh region, said the communique, an Iraqi motorized and supply column was subjected to the fire of the Muslim combatants as a result of which some heavy vehicles of the enemy forces were damaged.

Iranian artillery fire halted or disrupted engineering activities of the enemy throughout the fronts, said the communique.

Communique No 2,705
LD031737 Tehran IRNA in English 1659 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 3, IRNA — An Iraqi boat was hit and sunk and three others were damaged by heavy artillery fire of Iranian combatants at 20:30 hours local time (17:00 GMT) Friday. The boat had attempted to break through the Iranian siege of Khawr 'Abdallah, according to a military communique here Saturday.

Communique Number 2,705 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that Iranian Navy intercepted three foreign tankers and trade ships in the Strait of Hormuz on Friday, but allowed them to proceed on their voyage when no Iraqi-bound cargo was found aboard them.

The communique said that exchange of artillery fire raged on throughout the battlefronts being somewhat more intense in Bubiyan, Zeydi, Sumar, and Naft-e Shah

in 'Eyn- Kh'osh, Nahr-e Anbar, Sharhani, and Zobeydeh, the communique said, Iraqi fire was silenced and enemy tanks sustained damage, when the Iranian Muslim combatants subjected Iraqi tanks to their heavy tank fire.

The communique said Muslim combatants dispatched patrol units to enemy concentration centers' axis and gathered information on Iraqi positions. After inflicting blows on the enemy the patrols returned to bases safely.

Some 30 Iraqi tanks in Chazzabeh region were pounded by Iranian artillery fire, which inflicted casualties and heavy damage on them, said the communique.

In the northwestern and western fronts three important Iraqi munitions sites were destroyed and part of enemy defence lines set afire in Iranian shelling on Iraqi fortifications and artillery positions.

Iran's Gendarmerie Forces destroyed six Iraqi group bunkers and observation posts in the southern fronts.

Communique No 2,706
LD041551 Tehran IRNA in English 1542 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 4, IRNA — Iranian jet fighters pounded Iraqi positions and strongholds in a southern front at 11:55 hours local time (8:25 GMT) Sunday, inflicting considerable damage on them. All planes returned safely to bases after carrying out the raids, according to Joint Staff Communique No 2,706, released here Sunday.

The communique said that Iranian naval forces intercepted eight foreign cargo ships, tankers, and tug boats in Hormuz Strait Saturday. The vessels were allowed to continue voyage since they did not carry Iraqi-bound cargo on board, it added.

In Western fronts, the communique said, Iranian artillery fire checked Iraqi engineering activities in areas overlooking Qasr-e Shirin, and movements of their motorized columns in Mehran and Kani-Sheykh, inflicting substantial losses on enemy units.

An Iraqi patrol unit which attempted to infiltrate Iranian positions in Qasr-e Shirin early Sunday was beaten back when it came under artillery fire of the Muslim combatants, said the communique.

Iraqi defense positions and gun emplacements were destroyed and a number of enemy soldiers killed during exchange of artillery fire in southern fronts Sunday which was somewhat more intense in eastern Basra. An Iraqi patrol unit was also forced to flee from the region sustaining casualties, the communique said.

Iranian Gendarmerie Forces set afire an Iraqi munitions depot, 12 gun emplacements and watch posts in western fronts Sunday inflicting casualties on enemy troops, the communique said.

Several Iraqi warplanes attempted to violate the airspace of Dezful, Gach Saran, Dehloran, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pole-e Zahab Sunday but were forced to flee as they faced with the quick anti-aircraft fire of the Iranian forces.

Intruding Iraqi warplanes bombed Ab Shirin village in Gach Saran Saturday afternoon, destroying a school and two houses, and martyring and wounding a number of civilians, according to the communique.